Part One

GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.

Pages 1 to 8

VOL. VI. NO. 115. GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY JUNE 16, 1900. Price Five Cents

REFUSES THE PROPOSITION.

CITY WILL INSTALL WATERWORKS.

Aldermen Instruct the Water Committee to Put in a Plant---The Mayor Wil Negotiate the Sale of Bonds at Once---The Price Offered was the Highest Possible.

Greensboro will own and operate her own waterworks system, and the city will install a new and up-to-date plant as early as consistent with good business methods. The matter was finally determined at a called meeting of the Board of Aldermen last night after more than a year of the most careful investigation.

The board met at 8:30 o'clock, Messrs. Scott and Ellington being the only members absent. It was decided to go at once into consideration of the waterworks matter, leaving the report of the committee on the firemen's building until the regular meeting next Friday night, when it will come ahead of all other questions.

A letter was read from Mr. R. R. King, representing the Greensboro Water Supply Company, refusing the proposition made by the Board of Aldermen to buy the plant for a consideration of $74,833. It was proposed in the letter that the price be left to arbitration, as provided for under the franchise.

After considerable discussion, which showed that the Aldermen were just where they were twelve months ago, the following resolution was introduced by Alderman Sergeant:

"Resolved by the Board of Aldermen of the city of Greensboro, that having been advised by Mr. Samuel M. Gray, admittedly a civil engineer of the highest reputation and standing in his profession, that the city, in justice to its taxpayers, cannot afford to pay more than $74,833 for the present waterworks plant and system, and having offered said price for said plant and system, which said offer has been refused by the Greensboro Water Supply Company, it is the sense of this board that it is unwilling to pay more than said sum.

"Resolved further, That the city proceed to make arrangements to put in a new plant and that the waterworks committee be instructed to advertise at once for bids for a new plant, and that the Mayor be instructed to proceed to negoiate the sale of bonds sufficient for the purpose of putting in said plant."

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Aye—Denny, Elam, Sergeant, Joyner, Love, Phillips, Hunter and Boyd.

Nay—Merrimon and Sherwood.

On motion of Alderman Elam, the city attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance authorizing the Mayor to issue the necessary amount of bonds.

The board adjourned to meet next Friday night.

Eight Englishmen Killed.

By Wire to the Telegram.

Bathurst, June 16.—A native rising has occurred in Gambia Colony. Two British commissioners and six members being killed at Sanokanndi, on the south bank of the Gambia river, by Madingas.

Six Killed.

By Wire to The Telegram.

London, June 16.—A collision of an express and train filled with passengers to Windsor occurred at Blough today. Six persons were killed and forty injured.

French Shipbuilders on Strike.

By Wire to the Telegram.

Havre, June 16.—Twenty-four thousand shipbuilders went on strike today. Troops are guarding the yards.

An Attractive Place.

Mr. Howard Gardner is not only an adept in the art of pleasing one's fancy with cooling drinks, but he is also an experienced and competent druggist. His store, always ateractive, is greatly improved by recent additions.

Buys a Farm.

Mr. J. W. Forbis has sold his 68-acre farm, lying west of the Battle Ground road a mile and a half from town, to Mr. J. E. Catlin. Mr. Catlin has also bought 15 acres from the Central Land Company, making a very nice 83-acre farm.

ODELL FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Party Leaders Demanding That Bliss Take the Place, but Quigg, and Perhaps Platt, Will go for Odell.

By Wire to the Telegram.

Philadelphia, June 16.—There is not going to be any change in the situation till Senator Platt and B. B. Odell of New York, arrive. The party leaders demand Bliss. They point out the fact that though Bliss says he doesn't want the nomination, he has not said that he would decline if nominated. Woodruff's boom is falling to pieces. Today his press agents are crying, "If only Platt would speak out and help us we could win." But Platt will not speak out for Woodruff. Accordingly, Quigg and others of the New York delegation will present for the vice-presidency B. B. Odell. But very few believe that Odell will be nominated. Bliss is regarded fully as much a candidate today as at any time, and many well informed leaders are confident that he will be nominated.

THREE CHURCHES BURNED.

Large Incendiary Fire Destroys English and American Building.

By Wire to the Telegram.

London, June 16.—Much alarm is caused here by a despatch from Tien-Tsin showing that the Chinese have carried out their threat and set fire to the city in various places. A train carrying reinforcements to Admiral Seymour also turned back to Tien-Tsin. Shanghai last night's advices from Tien-Tsin report large incendiary fires in the eastern part of the city where three English and American churches were burned, besides the residences of many foreigners.

DEATH IN A WRECK.

A Landslide Causes a Wreck and Five Persons are Killed and Twenty Wounded.

By Wire to the Telegram.

Pittsburg, June 16.—Five persons were painfully injured, and fifteen or twenty others more or less hurt in a wreck at Carnegie, on the Panhandle Railroad, this afternoon. A landslide from Mount Washington caused a landslide which blocked the train.

AT THE CHURCHES TOMORROW.

Where the Word of God Will be Preached and by Whom.

Rev. H. J. Hartsell will preach at Grace Methodist Protestant church tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock and at 3 in the afternoon. Sunday school will be held at 11:40 a. m. The Christian Endeavor Society will meet at 7:30 in the evening.

At West Washington Street Baptist church the pastor will preach in the morning the second of the sermons on "Our Covenant." At night the sixth of the series of sermons on "Christ's Object Lessons;" subject, "Baptism, a Symbol of What?" All are invited.

There will be the usual services at St. Benedict's Catholic church tomorrow. High mass and sermon at 9:30 and Sunday school at 11 a. m. Vespers, sermon and benediction at 8 p. m. All are welcome.

There will be no service in the First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning, but the Rev. John S. Watkins, D. D., of Spartanburg, S. C., will preach at night.

A Stag Dinner.

Judge John Gray Bynum will entertain a few of his friends at a stag dinner this evening at his home on Summit avenue. The dining room will be fragrant and beautiful with numbers of magnolias, nestling in their dark green leaves, and Judge Bynum will do the honors of the handsomely appointed table. His guests will be Dr. W. A. Lash, and Messrs. C. G. Wright, Percy Gray, Julius Cone, William Simpson.

Ready to Collect the Dog Tax.

The police officers are now ready to collect the city dog tax from all persons keeping dogs. The tax may be paid to any of the officers, who will supply the necessary tag. A collar will also be furnished for 10 cents additional.

A city ordinance provides that all dogs shall wear a tag and that the tax shall be paid by July 5th, after which date dogs without a tag will be impounded.

DESTROY LEGATIONS AND MASSACRE CHRISTIANS.

CATHEDRAL TURNED INTO A FORT.

Many Native Converts and Servants of Europeans Have Been Murdered—The Members of the Foreign Legation in Pekin are Virtual Prisoners, if not Killed. Empress Says no Foreign Troops Shall Enter the Sacred City.

By Wire to the Telegram.

Hong Kong, June 16.—Despatches from Tien-Tsin say that all legations at Pekin have been destroyed. The German minister, Baron Von Kettler, has been killed. Hon. Lieut. George Gribble, with four hundred Royal Walsh Fusileers, sailed this morning for Tien-Tsin. The British warship Barfleur started for Taku immediately on receipt of the above news.

Tien-Tsin, June 16.—Many native converts and servants of Europeans have been massacred by Boxers east of Pekin. There was a massacre last night. The Catholic cathedral was pillaged and burned. Rebels burned the railway station at Bundao and burned the telegraph station also. Communication between the city and Taku is interrupted. Telegraph station at Tung Chan is also destroyed. Although no definite information is obtainable, it is believed here that the native converts did not die without a struggle. The Bishop had armed the Catholics and turned the Cathedral into a Quasi fort.

WASHINGTON GREATLY CONCERNED.

Washington, June 16—Officers of the Navy and State Departments are greatly concerned at the apparent failure to reach Admiral Kempff or Minister Conger. A cable despatch was sent Conger yesterday, but it was stated this afternoon that there was no reason to believe that it had been delivered.

The Chinese minister says he has not had a word from Pekin or Tien-Tsin. He also stated that he did not believe the German minister, Baron Von Kettler, had been killed. The report comes from Hong Kong, which, the Chinese minister says, is a great place for rumors.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

London June 16—This is the situation in China as it appears to the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Express, cabling last evening:

"It is really a state of veiled war. The members of the foreign legations in Pekin are virtually prisoners, and the Chinese troops are only restrained from attacking them by fear of the legation guards.

"Meanwhile the ministers are altogether unable to communicate with the officers commanding the relief column, which is making an enforced and isolated halt between Tien-Tsin and Pekin. The walls of the capital are guarded by 100,000 imperial troops. The gates are heavily defended with modern guns. General Tung, acting under orders from the Empress Dowager, says that no foreign troops shall enter the sacred city.

"On Monday the ministers sent a demand to the Tsung-Li-Yamen that the gates be opened, declaring that otherwise the foreign troops would enter the city forcibly. To this no reply was given. A second message went unanswered, or had not been answered when the latest news left Pekin.

Sir Claude McDonald's latest message says that the legations are capable of sustaining an effective defense, unless attacked in force.

Russia, this correspondent asserts, notwithstanding assurances to the contrary, sides with China. Some foreign troops are already reported to be in the environs of Pekin; and the attitude of the Chinese troops is increasingly menacing.

"The streets of Pekin," continues the correspondent of The Daily Express, "are reported to be seething with anti-foreign mobs clamoring for the destruction of the legations and the death of the foreign ministers. Even were Tsung-L-iYamen disposed to restrain the violence of the reactionaries, it is considered highly improbable that they will be able to hold them in check. For the foreign ministers the crisis will arise when the relief column comes in sight of Pekin.

"It is still felt here that the foreign force is wholly inadequate to battle with the hordes of Chinese troops massed outside the gates, which now include the imperial troops from Shan Hai Kwan."

A disquieting element in the situation is the fact that, although Russo-Chinese telegraph line from Pekin, via Kiakhta (Eastern Siberia) is working again, the transmission of English messages is rigidly refused.

From Tien-Tsin it is reported that the foreign forces in the harbor will attack the Taku forts, and if necessary bombard them.

The international column appears to be still at Lang Fang, engaged in slowly repairing the railroad, which, according to a dispatch from Tien-Tsen to the Daily Mail, dated June 14th, can not be effected for weeks. The force is short of provisions, and, as it is without field transport, it must stick to the railroad. The report that mixed forces will seize the Taku forts is taken to mean that the foreign commanders expect no aid from the Chinese government in repressing the disorders and are determined to make Taku secure as a base from which to operate.

FEATURES OF TO-DAY'S PAPER.

PAGES:

1—Refuses the Proposition.
Odell for Vice-President.
Destroy Legations.
Kansas City Accommodations.
Telegraphic and Local News.

2-3—The Benefits of Organization; a fine paper for bank people and the public, read before the Bankers' Association by Mr. J. P. Sawyer.

4—Editorial.
Transfer of Troops May be Made.
Miscellaneous.

5—Personal.
Bankers at the Normal.
In Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Bogart.
A Painting of Vance.

6—Colonel Jessun: a story. How George's Pa Killed Chickens.

7—Miscellaneous.

8—Local Briefs.

9—The Disappointments of the Financial Bill, which is the discussion before the Bankers' Association of Currency Problems, by Mr. Jno. W. Fries; continued on page 11.
A Forcible Appeal for Help; the substance of a sermon in behalf of the mountain people.
The Changes Wrought by Time; two stories; a preacher of white supremacy, and other items of newsy comment.

10—Free Scholarships at Trinity College.
Miscellaneous.

12—The Cuban Heroine; a story.

AT THE NORMAL.

Program of the Commencement Exercises Next Week.

Commencement week at the State Normal and Industrial College will be ushered in tomorrow with the annual sermon by Rev. John S. Watson, of Spartanburg, S. C., at 11 o'clock in the morning. The public has a cordial invitation to attend.

The class day exercises Monday even at 6 o'clock will be one of the most interesting features of commencement. Music will be furnished by the Gate City Band.

The reception to the alumnae and former students Monday evening will not be open to the public.

The public is especially invited to hear the alumnae address by Dr. Miriam Bitting-Kennedy Tuesday morning. She is a gifted woman and has achieved great success in the practice of medicine.

Representatives of the graduating class will read essays Tuesday evening.

The graduating exercises proper will be held Wednesday morning, at which time the literary address will be delivered by Congressman DeArmond, of Missouri. The annual concert will take place Wednesday evening.

In a Quandary.

The woman was visibly perturbed. So much so, indeed, that one were fain to inquire the cause.

"Only this," said she. "Ten years ago I told the census taker I was 22."

"Yes."

"And now I've found out that the same man has the place again. I wonder how good his memory is?"

KANSAS CITY ACCOMMODATIONS.

Now Claimed That Visitors Will Be Taken Care of at More Reasonable Rates Than at Any Previous Convention.

Kansas City, June 15.—Six members of the national Democratic committee's sub-committee on arrangements for the convention, held a brief meeting here today. The members came particularly to investigate the oft-repeated charges that the Kansas City hotel keepers are demanding extortionate rates for the entertainment of convention guests. Before the sub-committee left Kansas City this evening, National Chairman James K. Jones issued a statement to the country in which he gives assurrance that not only can accomodations be had at reasonable rates, but that, as the situation appears to him, convention visitors to Kansas City may be taken care of at more reasonable rates than has been the case at any former convention.

The sub-committee also carefully investigated the progress being made in the building of the convention hall Some doubt was expressed by the members whether the great hall could be completed by July 4th, and there was talk of urging the local committee to have a night shift of men put to work on the building, but after the sub-committee had been in conference with the local committee and the supervising architects, they no longer doubted the assurances that the hall would be finished in time.

After the adjournment it was stated that the only business of public interest transacted was the apportionment of tickets of admission to the convention among the delegates and alternates. It was decided that each of the 930 delegates should receive beside his own seat, four tickets of admission to all sessions of the convention, but that no extra tickets would be given to alternates, their perquisites being limited to a seat in the convention.

Judge Wilson, of Colorado, displayed a sample of the Democratic campaign button here today. It is in the form of a clover leaf. The inscription, strangely enough, is in gold letters and is as follows:

"Democracy stands for bi-metallism, not mono-metallism."

"People, not trusts."

"Republic, not Empire,"

No Second Fiddle for Dewey.

Washington, June 15—Admiral Dewey was seen today by an Associated Press representative, and asked whether or not he would define his position relative to the vice presidency. He replied that, inasmuch as he had not been offered the nomination, it would perhaps be presumptuous in him to say that he would or would not accept it.

"But," it was suggested, "many Democrats throughout the country are discussing the desirability of placing you upon the ticket with Mr. Bryan."

"I have never contemplated being a candidate for Vice President," replied the admiral, with his usual frankness. "I am not a candidate for nomination for that office and would not accept the nomination if offered. My position is unchanged; I stand now where I have stood for the past three months."

It will thus be seen that the admiral had no second string to his bow when he made the announcement that he would be a candidate for the presidency if the people wished him to be. The above statement was submitted to and approved by Admiral Dewey.

Col. Burgwyn in Town,

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, of Henderson, came in from Washington this morning and spent the forenoon in the city. He left this afternoon for Ore Hill, where he goes to meet Col. Lane, the only surviving colonel of the celebrated Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, to arrange some matters in regard to publishing the history of the North Carolina troops in the Confederate army.

Special Notice.

There will be a special communication of Greensboro Lodge No. 76, A. F. and A. M., at 8 o'clock Monday evening, June 18th, for work in the third degree. A full attendance is requested and visitors will be cordially welcomed.

JAS. D. GLENN, W. M.
W. T GAYLE, Sec. s-m

THE BENEFITS OF ORGANIZATION.

WORK OF BANKS NOT UNDERSTOOD

May be Likened Unto the Heart of a Community—Great Thought and Study Necessary to the Conduct of a Bank—Must Know the Character and Standing of Every Man in the Community—The Unreasonable Depositor — Suggestions Regarding Exchange—Banks Should Resist Encroachments of Express Companies. Failures Due to Unbusinesslike Methods. Conservators of Integrity.

Mr. J. P Sawyer, president of the Battery Park Bank of Asheville, spoke before the Bankers' Association yesterday, as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Bankers:

While appreciating the honor of being asked to address this intelligent body, composed as it is, of some of the brightest and best men of our State, I yet feel some diffidence in undertaking the task. I am not an orator, but a worker; to labor, not to make speeches, has been my lot in life.

It is a pleasure to me to meet you here, to clasp the hands of co-workers for the upbuilding of North Carolina, to greet old friends and meet new ones. And I know these meetings are of mutual benefit to all of us. New ideas are disseminated, and the rust of old fogyism is rubbed off by contact with modern progress.

I earnestly appreciate, too, the benefits that accrue to all of us from organization. That there is strength in union is a truth too well recognized for discussion. In all branches of trade and business, in the world of capital, in the world of labor, in industry and commerce, the beneficence and effectiveness of organization is manifest. While we cannot but deplore some of the evil results occasionally attendant upon organization, when capital and labor, proceeding on the mistaken theory that their interests are antagonissic, rather than identical, undertake to fight and destroy one another, yet we must recognize in such demonstrations only the imperfections of the organization, and trust that time and earnest effort will eliminate them. Believing as I do that civilization is advancing, that the tendency of the times is toward progress in all things, that great and sincere minds are working on the solution of these monster problems, and that the throbbing passion of humanity enters into all such calculations, I am convinced that they will finally be settled and settled right.

"For I doubt not through the ages, one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

The business of banking is not everywhere understood, nor its beneficial results appreciated by all. Unfortunately, rascals, thieves and scoundrels, operating under the guise of bankers, and usurers masquerading as financiers, have given in some quarters a black eye to our profession. But bankers must not be condemned as a class for the shortcomings of black sheep who have usurped their title, any more than doctors are to be tabooed as a class on account of the malpractice of an occasional quack, or all lawyers to be ostracised for the derelictions of a few shysters.

Ours is a great profession. The bank is more than a mere machine for exchange, for transferring of funds, for making loans. It may be likened unto the heart of a community, and certainly its functions are not unlike those of that great vital organ. For as the blood of the entire body is centered at the heart and from thence distributed by arteries and veins through the entire system, giving stimulus and life, so the wealth of a community is concentered in its banks and thence distributed through the channels of trade and industry, giving stimulus and life to them. By no other method could the idle funds of a community, the surplus of the capitalist large or small, the savings of the wage earner, be made available for industry and upbuilding. And without the intervention of the bank, it would be impossible to estimate the amount of money per capita, that would be essential to the transaction of the business of the country. I would think that it must be five or ten times its present volume, or possibly even greater.

I have alluded to banking as a profession. And I think it deserves to be so ranked. For certainly in the conduct of a bank, great thought and study are essential. One who thinks the functions of the banker are purely mechanical, a simple matter of security and discount, of profit and loss, of loans, collections and dividends, such one is grievously mistaken. During my twenty years experience as a banker I can recall many sleepless nights spent in earnest thought as to a matter of policy; whether a loan made to this or that man in unfortunate or failing circumstances will save him and his business from ruin and put him on his feet again, or result only in a loss to the bank. All of you can recall similar periods of thought and study when you were actuated by the conflicting desires to do what you could for the man and his business, and preserve both to the community, and at the same time, act with justice to your bank and not jeopardize the interests of stockholders.

The banker is looked upon in each community as a fountain of intelligence. He must know intimately the varied interests of his territory and their condition, and the financial standing and personal character of all with whom he deals. To no other class of men is this so important. For this he must be trained by years of careful study and preparation. He cannot succeed without it. A single mistake may mean the loss of thousands of dollars A knowledge of men and affairs is as essential to him as are the precepts of Blackstone to the lawyer, or of Aesculapius to the physician. It is his set of tools, his equipment. He must at once understand merchandising, manufacturing, transportation and political economy, in short be an all-around business expert, a jack of all trades and good at all.

There is a mistaken idea that it is a banker's lot to "lie on flowery beds of ease"; that everything is grist that comes to his mill; that he squeezes a profit out of every transaction. Some

THE CHILD WITHOUT GLASSES

—when needing them, will be the woman with them—the woman with muscle-drawn, wrinkled face—the woman with lack of nerve force, wast d in younger days through weak and defective eyes. She will have many reasons to advance as to why her eves are "bad," but will never give the true one—negiect. Most people—you included, perhaps—are extremely negligent in regard to th ir eyes, and very culpably so in regard to their children's. This is because the general public has literally no idea of the number and variety of eye defects We shall be pleased to talk with you about your children's eyes. We don't "know it all," but we know enough to advise you intelligently, honestly, safely. Glasses to fit any eye.

Drs. R. L. & E. H. MOORE,
112 East Market Street.
Greensboro, - - N.C.

Small in size and great in results are DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills that cleanse the liver and bowels. They do not gripe. Howard Gardner.

REAL ESTATE BRIEFS.

MONEY to loan on improved real estate.

FOR RENT—Nice 6 room cottage, central location.

FOR SALE—Nice 6 room cottage, all improvements.

WANTED—To trade nice High Point home for a farm within 4 miles of Greensboro.

FOR RENT: Four good stores on South Elm Street.

FOR SALE: Ten room house with all modern improvements, in the best residence section of the city. Easy terms.

FOR SALE: Seven room house with all modern improvements, splendid location. Easy terms.

FOR SALE: Fine residence with all improvements, and six city lots, smoke house, stable and barn. Great bargain at $2500.00. Reasonable terms.

FOR SALE: Several very fine farms at prices and on terms to suit any one.

FOR SALE: Lots in all sections of the city at prices and on terms to suit you.

FOR RENT: Nice 8 room house on Keogh street, $10.00 per month.

FOR RENT: Two nice 8 room flats, all modern improvements $15.00 per month.

FOR SALE: Beautiful 9 room residence in good location. Good enough for anybody.

FOR SALE—Eight room house, near G. F. College on easy terms.

WANTED: Houses for rent, rooms for rent, houses for sale and farm lands.

FOR SALE—One good horse.

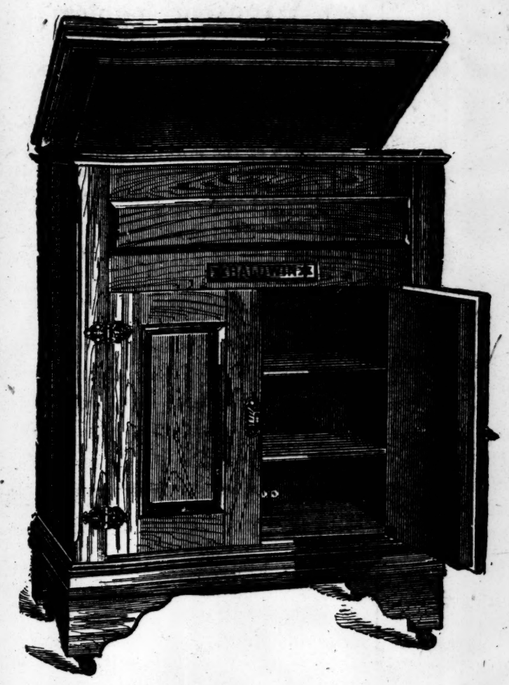
For information concerning any of the above, call on or address

L. H. STURGIS & CO.,
115 Court Square,
Greersboro, N. C.

At Least Three Months of

Solid Warm Weather

ARE YET BEFORE US



Nevertheless, we regard the season for selling refrigerators as sufficiently far advanced to justify us in closing out those we have on hand at a reduced price. Now is your chance to secure a bargain.

Odell Hardware Company

-• The Bee Hive •-

320 and 322 South Elm Street.

5000 yards Fine Embroidery in 4½ and 5 yard lengths will be sold at one-half the real value, 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c.

Sale of Foulard Silk in Navy Blue, Light Blue, Old Rose Purple, Blue Polka Dots, Gray, Black and White. Richest of the season, very stylish for Dresses, 75c value at 49c.

WHITE GOODS SALE.

3000 yards fine white goods for dresses and waists. Striped dimities, cord lace, open work, these are the greatest values ever shown on this market. It will pay you to see them. 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 25c--one-third less than real value.

UMBRELLA SALE

500 Ladies' and Gents' umbrellas with Steel rods, fine handles, good cloth, well made, 75c quality at 48c. Large assortment to select from.

SALE MENS SHIRTS

500 shirts, good quality, well made in all styles, 75c quality at 48c. It will pay you to see them. 300 Mens Silk Bosom and corded P. k. shirts--no nicer or better shirt for summer wear, $1.50 value at 98c.

Beautiful line neckwear at 25c and 48c--far below value. Finest four-ply linen collars, 15c value, at 10c.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result.
The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sold for $1.00 per box.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER.

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by C. E. Holton.

A mistake will be made if you fail to see that new lot of brass and white enamaled beds that C. O. Forbis is opening today. They are beauties, and at prices that will save you money. 120 E. Market St. j12 tf.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she could not live till morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night. "All thought that she must soon die from pneumonia, but she begged for Dr. Kings New Discovery, saying that it had more than once saved her life, and had cured her of consumption. After three doses she slept easily all night, and its further use completely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottle free at C. E. Holton's drug store.

HAVE YOUR

Clothes cleaned and pressed at the Greensboro Pressing Club. We make it a specialty.

We Do Repairing

Of all sorts in first class style

Try us and be convinced.

PHONE 162

We send for and deliver on short notice.

Greensboro Pressing Club

W. N. HINTON, Mgr.

think he even makes money out of giving change to every Tom, Dick and Harry who wants it. I have seen in my own bank an officer who was paid many dollars per day for his services, devote at least one-third of his time to changing money. Many persons think it is profitable to a bank to carry accounts on which there are numerous checks drawn and paid each day, and one or more deposits made, even though the ledger shows a daily balance of nothing or less to that account. And such customers demand oft-times that the banks furnish at its own proper cost a lithograph check, numbered, the customer's name printed thereon, and have even been known to ask that their baby's picture be handsomely engraved on the check. And I have been greatly surprised that the enterprising gentlemen composing this all too numerous class of customers have not insisted that the bank instead of the customer should pay for the internal revenue stamps on their checks. Where the profit to the bank comes in on such account in keeping the books for this agile and athletic depositor, I am at a loss to determine. But it must be there. The public says so, and of course the public knows.

There must also be a tremendous profit in presenting drafts which are not paid, for the banks continue to do this business. 'Tis true it requires an entry on their register, the services of a clerk to present and return, and also a postage stamp. But still many banks adhere to the method, though knowiug it is wrong.

Neither do all banks make what they should out of exchange. This is a legitimate source of profit, and should be employed as far as possible. It entails the necessity of keeping funds on deposit in New Yerk or some other financial centre. These funds draw no interest and can only be made productive by a reasonable charge for exchange, and the banks throughout the State should one and all make such a charge.

Let us illustrate this: In January, 1895, there were four banks doing business in Asheville. Their officers, realizing that they were not making out of the exchange and collection business as much as they should, met together and decided to make a systematic and uniform charge for exchange and collections. They dispensed with an unwieldy system of corresponding banks and began charging for exchange and collections all with whom they dealt. And what was the result? In the twelve months prior to the adoption of this rule, the four banks made out of that department of their business an aggregate net profit of $2,927.44. During the succeeding twelve months their aggregate net earnings from the same source amounted to $7,112 40, an increase of $4,184.96 over the previous year.

In other words, that agreement was worth more than four thousand dollars per year or more than thirteen dollars per day for each working day to the banks of Asheville. And I doubt not that what was done thus in Asheville may be duplicated in many towns and cities in our State where there is more than one bank.

In cashing checks on out-of-town banks, there is another source of profit that is not as a rule sufficiently utilized. This takes time and trouble, and entails also a chance to lose. And for that the banks should make a charge. The component elements of interest are inconvenience and hazard: the inconvenience of being without the money loaned and the hazard that it may not be returned. A tight money market increases the inconvenience; a borrower whose credit is not good increases the hazard; and these two, singly and combined, influence the rate of interest, determine the market price of money. The same elements enter into the transaction of cashing a check payable out of town. There is the same inconvenience, the same hazard; it takes you many days to collect the check, and you may never collect it. Hence a reasonable charge is not only legitimate and justifiable, but a failure to make it means an absolute loss in time, stationary and postage. It is unbusinesslike.

At this point I desire to call attention to a competitor in the matter of exchange. That province of the bank has been invaded. Revenue which belongs properly to our business is being diverted to other channels. Express companies are tresspassing on our ancient rights and usurping our time honored prerogatives. The express money order is encroaching upon the territory of the bank exchange. This should not be; we should repulse the invader. The field of the express company is the forwarding business. They may properly forward money by transporting the identical funds entrusted to them, but not by means of credit draft of money order; this is the province of the bank. And the banks of North Carolina pay for this privilege. A comparison of the amount of taxes paid by the banks and by the Southern Express Company is both interesting and instructive. A letter of recent date from Hon. W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, conveys the information that the banks of North Carolina pay to the State license taxes amounting to $4,723.70, and a tax on stock amounting to $10,527.50 making a total tax paid to the State on these two accounts of $15,261.20. This does not include the taxes paid by the banks for real estate owned by them, which would add many thousand dollars to the total. The Southern Express Company pays to the State as follows: 2 per cent. on gross receipts $684.13; property tax $272.23, total $957.36, or about one sixteenth of that paid by the banks. If this company is going to carry on a portion of the banking business, they should pay a privilege tax for doing so. Every office of that company that issues money orders should be required to pay a license tax. As bankers, we should not sit quietly by and permit this tresspasser, this usurper to quietly enjoy the profits which legitimately belong to us, which have been handed down to us from our fathers. Let us fight him individually at our homes, as an organization, let us carry our fight into the law making body of our State, let us present a united front to the foe. Let us not allow coming generations to say that our generations of bankers in North Carolina slept while our privileges were filched by foes, while aliens snatched away our birthright, but rather let us transmit that birthright, untarnished and undimmed as a goodly heritage to those who will come after us.

A great many of the errors and short comings which have crept into our business are the result of competition. But there is no reason why competition should engender unbusinesslike methods. On the contrary, when a new bank enters the arena to divide the business with existing institutions, there is all the more reason that every source of profit should be made to yield its proper return and utilized to its fullest extent. And it is right at this point that many mistakes are made. In the scramble for business consequent upon competition, concessions are made and allowed. A bright depositor takes advantage of the situation and insists upon a larger line of discount, or a lower interest or a cheaper exchange. These concessions once made are most difficult to withdraw. When unbusinesslike methods once creep in, it is almost impossible to entirely eradicate them. The customer once receiving concessions, continues to demand them relentlessly. As a wedge once entering a log is readily driven further and further, deeper and deeper till the log is split in twain; so an innovation on business methods once started is readily enlarged. The place of easiest and greatest resisistencs is the beginning, and we should not permit this beginning.

Every bank failure that has ever occurred can be traced back to this primal cause—unbusinesslike methods. In the eager rush for business they were too liberal, too prone to overlook the fundamental principle of security for loans, the elimination of hazzards, or too much power was conferred on one man; or too few safeguards were provided against dishonesty. And I might enlarge upon this indefinitely and exhaustively, but in every case my proposition would be found correct—that loose, unbusinesslike methods were the cause of the disaster.

As bankers let us be ever on our guard for the protection of our interests, and for the preservation of our professional and personal integrity as well. Let us eliminate from our institutions all unbusinesslike methods. Let us bear in mind tnat we are exemplars in our respective communities, the creators and conservators of the code of business ethics. Then, as such, let us stamp the indelible impress of integrity and sound business methods on our every transaction. Let us frown on all forms of repudiation of debts, State, county, municipal or personal, and set the seal of our unmistakable disapproval and condemnation on all efforts to escape the payment of moneys justly due and owing. Let us individually and as a class, deserve and hold the confidence and esteem of all; let us keep our escutcheons clean; let integrity be emblazoned on our banners; let us preserve above all things a fair name and fame, for a good name worthily borne is the greatest blessing which man can enjoy, the richest inheritance which he may bequeath to future generations.

Isa Quack Doctor More Dangerous than a Quack Plumber?

When you are sick why is it that you do not peddle out the job of dosing you, to the lowest bidder? You would get it done much cheaper than your family physician would do it, but some QUACK DOCTOR would get the job. Your plumbing is of vital importance and you can no more afford to have your plumbing done by a quack plumber than to call in a quack doctor when sick.

Give us your work and it will be done properly and price will be reasonable.

J. R. RICH & SON

(Successors to ODELL HARDWARE CO. in Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.)

327 SOUTH ELM STREET.

NO JOKE,

Yet it is Appropriate for The Funny Man.

Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., the son of ex-United States Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, and Harry V. Bouic, son of State Senator William V. Bouic, both have apartments at the Albany Flats, in Baltimore. The young men are close friends and are much together. A few nights ago Mr. Gorman retired to his room earlier than is his custom. Mr. Bouic was called upon by several mutual friends, and inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of Mr. Gorman. They were told he had gone to bed. This was a surprise to the callers, and they immediately began to discuss some plan for playing a joke on Mr. Gorman. It was suggested that it would be a good joke for one of the number to enter Mr. Gorman's room pretending to be a burglar, thereby frightening him so that he would create a scene.

Mr. Bouicc was chosen to assume the role of the burglar. With hat closely pulled down and coat collar turned up, he opened the door of Mr. Gorman's room while his friends congregated in the hall to witness Mr. Gorman's fright. Mr. Bouic crept up steadily to the bedside of the sleeper, and in doing so made a slight noise which awakened Mr. Gorman. Instead of yells from fright a good white right fist shot upward and caught Mr. Bouic on the right cheekbone. Mr. Bouic went down like a log. Mr. Gorman was on the point of giving the visitor more of the medicine, but the friends, who had anticipated an entirely different scene, rushed in and began telling Mr. Gorman that it was all a joke.

While they were trying to explain matters, Mr. Bouic was in dreamland. Ice water and stimulants were brought into play and Mr. Bouic was restored to consciousness.—Baltimore Sun.

Indisputable.

Visitor—"And you are the eldest?"
Daughter of the House—"No, I'm the eldest but two."
Visitor—"Who are the other two?"
Daughter of the House—"Father and mother"—Fun.

An Important Distinction.

"I lost my purse this afternoon."
"Gracious, Julia, were you going shopping or coming back?"

Our ice cream is made from pure Biltmore cream. John B. Fariss, druggist, 121 South Elm street.

A MONSTER DEVIL FISH

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There is no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents at C. E. Holton's drug store.

All who suffer from piles will be glad to learn that DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will give them instant and permanent relief. It will cure eczema and all skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. Howard Gardner.

LIST YOUR CITY TAXES.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the mayor's office during the month of June for the purpose of listing city taxes, and all persons are warned to come forward and list their taxes and avoid the penalty of a double tax. JOHN S. MICHAUX.
m21 1m City Tax Lister.

Says Dr. W. W. Moore, of Union Theological Seminary —"I have used Vick's Little Liver Pills and found a cure for obstinate constipation, from which I had not been able to get relief before. Enclosed find one dollar, for which please send me four boxes for some friends who are suffering as I have been. Yours truly,
"W. W. MOORE."

I WISH TO INFORM YOU

that I have moved my shoe shop to No. 206 South Davie street, between John J. Phoenix and C. A Clapp's stores, opposite the market house, where I will do first class work using only the best stock and save you ten per cent in price. L. B. Albertson.
m14 1m

Biggest and Best.

THE GATE CITY STEAM LAUNDRY is now prepared to do all kinds of laundry in the very best style. Having recently put in a large new mangle with a lot of other new machinery we can afford to do your work as cheap as can be done anywhere and guarantee entire satisfaction. We have also changed our wagons from green and red to white—they are not old wagons painted over, so please note the change and watch for the WHITE WAGONS—they will not hurt you and see that your laundry goes to THE GATE CITY, THE BIGGEST AND BEST,
114 Fayetteville Street.
W. A. Fields, Proprietor.
F. B. Reid, Mgr.
Phone 176.

Over $100,000,000 Asse

20

Standard Fire Insurance Cos.

20

Can Carry Any Amount.

Apply for SOLID and RELIABLE Insurance to

WADDELL & CO, Agents

At Old Bank of Guilford Stand,
No. 212 South Elm St.,
Greensboro, - - N. C.

50,000 Celery Plants

Giant Paschal, Golden Self-Blanching, White and Pink Plume. The Giant Paschal is the best variety for this section, as it is the best grower and stands drouth better. Strong transplanted plants 40c per hundred; $3 per thousand Plants from seed beds, 20c per hundred; $1 50 per thousand. Now ready for delivery.

J. Van Lindley Nursery Co.

Pomona, N. C. (Near Greensboro)
Long Distance Phone 60

LAWN MOWERS AND GARDEN HOSE...

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

Crutchfield Hardware Co.

WE ARE ORIGINATORS:

Not Imitators!

White Delivery Wagons have been a distinguishing mark of the Greensboro Steam Laundry for a number of years. Our customers have learned to "look out for the white wagons."

Competitors have seen fit to imitate our wagons, therefore we deem it wise to make a change.

Our wagons are now in the shop. About May 1st they will come out green, our forme color. In the mean time would respectfullly request our friends and patrons ta BEWARE of the white laundry wagons and see to it that the right driver gets the bundle. To avoid any possible confusion, in future our wagons will be lettered.

Dick's Greensboro Steam Laundry

JOHN ORZALI,
Practical Boot and Shoe Maker,

102 N. Elm Street, Opp. Court House.

R. W. BROOKS,
—WHOLESALE—
Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
104 So. Loan & Trust Co. Bldg.

RHEUMATISM

Distorts Muscles, Shatters Nerves, Stiffens Joints.

Is due to an acid poison which gains access to the blood through failure of the proper organs to carry off and keep the system clear of all morbid, effete matter. This poison through the general circulation is deposited in the joints, muscles and nerves, causing the most intense pain.

Rheumatism may attack with such suddenness and severity as to make within a few days a healthy, active person helpless and bed-ridden, with distorted limbs and shattered nerves; or it may be slow in developing, with slight wandering pains, just severe enough to make one feel uncomfortable; the tendency in such cases is to grow worse, and finally become chronic.

Like other blood diseases, Rheumatism is often inherited, and exposure to damp or cold, want of proper food, insufficient clothing, or anything calculated to impair the health, will frequently cause it to develop in early life, but more often not until middle age or later. In whatever form, whether acute or chronic, acquired or inherited, **Rheumatism is Strictly a Blood Disease,** and no liniment or other external treatment can reach the trouble. Neither do the preparations of potash and mercury, and the various mineral salts, which the doctors always prescribe, cure Rheumatism, but ruin the digestion and break down the constitution.

A remedy which builds up the general health and at the same time rids the system of the poison is the only safe and certain cure for Rheumatism. S. S. S., made of roots, herbs and barks of wonderful solvent, purifying properties, attacks the disease in the right way, and in the right place—the blood—and quickly neutralizes the acid and dissolves all poisonous deposits, stimulates and reinforces the overworked, worn-out organs, and clears the system of all unhealthy accumulations. S. S. S. cures permanently and thoroughly, and keeps the blood in a pure, healthy state.

Mr. J. O. Malley, 123 W. 15th Street, Indianapolis, Ind., for eighteen months was so terribly afflicted with Rheumatism he was unable to feed or dress himself. Doctors said his case was hopeless. He had tried fifty-two prescriptions that friends had given him, without the slightest relief. A few bottles of S. S. S. cured him permanently, and he has never had a rheumatic pain since. This was five years ago.

We will send free our special book on Rheumatism, which should be in the hands of every sufferer from this torturing disease. Our physicians have made blood and skin diseases a life study, and will give you any information or advice wanted, so write them fully and freely about your case. We make no charge whatever for this service. Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

Greensboro Telegram.

—BY—

The Greensboro Publishing Company.

R. F. BEASLEY, Editor and Manager.

Subscription price: $4.00 per year; $1.00 per quarter; 35c per month; 10c per week.
OFFICE—111 South Elm Street.—First door south of the government building.

W. I. UNDERWOOD, City Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1900.

THE CITY AND THE WATER COMPANY

We can but agree with the Board of Aldermen in expressing their intention of immediately proceeding to construct a water plant suitable to the needs of the town, since their offer to the Greensboro Water Supply Company, the owner of the present plant, has been rejected. This company deserved, and, we believe, has received perfectly fair treatment. The city decided to make an offer to buy the company's plant, and after arriving at this conclusion it did the only thing that could reasonably be done, namely, employed an engineer of national reputation, to thoroughly survey and examine the plant,, and say what it was worth. This the engineer did, without any hamperings or qualifications whatever from the city.

He reported that in justice to the tax payers the city could not afford to pay over a specified price. The Aldermen promptly offered this price, though many of the members individually thought the price too high. When thts offer was refused, there was nothing left for the Aldermen to do except build their own plant, which they at once decided to do. They would have been wholly unjustifiable in offering any more than the exact and searching examination of the engineer decided the property is worth.

The Telegram has long ago spoken out for fairness towards the Water Company, and it believes that all the demands of justice and fairness have been met, and it now hopes to see the Aldermen proceed as fast as possible with their plans of putting in an adequate water system.

We have tried the ignorant negro long enough to convince any reasonable man that he is wholly unfit to be a factor in politics. A corrupt people, anywhere and everywhere, means a corrupt government. — Sanford Express.

Our contemporary is correct; we have tried the negro long enough to find that he is unfit to be a factor in politics. This unfitness comes from his ignorance and weakness. It is not the negro's inherent corruptness that makes him an unfit citizen, but his weakness in submitting to corruption in others. His weakness and ignorance make him the victim of two classes of so-called friends — his fool friends, that are always ordering him to "fight" for his "rights," and his mercenary friends who use him as a tool and are his friends for the sake of his vote. With these he is constantly between the devil and the deep sea. We are sorry for the negro, with these two sets of friends.

It is worth while to note that the United States has abandoned its absurd little perch on the fence, and is now getting down into the Chinese barnyard preparatory to taking a part in the rucus and for protecting the family.

The statement by Dr. Winston, in his speech yesterday that the opportunity for industrial training is greater in North Carolina for negro boys than for white ones, is a little surprising to those who have not thought of the matter.

The large Saturday issues of the Telegram will be continued as a regular feature. We make this statement because many have asked about it. We thank our friends for the kind things they are saying, not only about our Saturday numbers, but about other issues as well.

The work of the street car strikers, who have been out for a month in St. Louis, has been outrageous. They have violated the law and brought it into contempt; they have murdered, and caused unnecessary killing by others; they have used dynamite to destroy property, notwithstanding that the property in question was street cars on which innocent people were riding, and beside, they immeasurably brought their labor organization in contempt, and placed honest and well-meaning men in the position of being members af an organization which was vindictively murdering and slaying for the purpose of appeasing its wrath against a corporation for which its members had been working.

We have to say that Mr. Sawyer's contention against the express companies, that they are usurping a function of the banks, and that, too, without paying for it, seems reasonable. If they propose doing a banking business, they ought to pay for the privilege.

If it is so that the foreign legations at Pekin have been destroyed the news is much the most serious that has yet come from the scene of the disturbances in the Chinese Empire. The most serious because it shows the daring extent to which the rioters are going, and also because it demands a more vigorous treatment than has yet been announced by the Powers.

In Legal Terms.

"If I were to give you an orange," said Judge Foote of Topeka, "I would simply say, 'I give you the orange,' but should the transaction be entrusted to a lawyer to put into writing he would adopt this form: 'I hereby give, grant and convey to you all my interest, right, title and advantage of and in said orange, together with its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pits; and all rights and advantage therein, with full power to bite, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give away with or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp or pits; anything hereinbefore or in any other deed or deeds, instrument of any nature or kind whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.'"

ADMIRED REMINGTON.

How a Chicago Man Displayed His Ignorance in Exploiting His Partiality.

New York Sun,

As Frederic Remington, the artist, who lives in New Rochelle, stepped from his train in the Grand Central Station yesterday morning a thin man with an alert expression, who was standing near the waiting room with a fat, red-faced man from Chicago, caught sight of him

"Hello," he said, "there's Frederic Remington."

"Where?" asked the Chicago man with great interest.

"There he comes, the big fellow. Would you like to meet him?"

"You can gamble on it that I would," said the Chicago man. "I don't know a citizen of your town that I would rather meet than Remington."

"I didn't know that you cared for his work, but I will be glad to introduce you."

"Care for it!" exclaimed the Chicago man. "It's the best thing in the market."

The thin man greeted Mr. Remington as an old acquaintance, and then presented the Chicago man as a great admirer of his work.

"Indeed I am, Mr Remington. I am proud to meet you. Remington is a household word with us," said the Chicago man.

"Indeed," said Mr. Remington, looking as any modest man might at such a tribute from the West.

"It is, for a fact," said the Chicago man, "and when I tell my wife that I have met Frederic Remington she will want to know all about you. She was my stenographer before we were married and she used only your typewriter. I wouldn't have any other machine in the factory, and——"

Mr. Remington walked away abruptly and the thin man gasped and then explained to the Chicago man.

"Artist, did you say?" asked the latter. "Why I thought he invented the typewriter. Now isn't that enough to freeze your feet?"

SOMETIMES People make mistakes by neglect and abuse of their eyes. Drs. Moore adjust glasses that will please you.

VEGETABLES:

I will have every morning fresh from my farm:

Snap Beans
Garden Peas,
Irish Potatoes,
Onions,
Beets,
Parsley,
Squash,
Cucumbers,
Blackberries and
Gooseberries.

Henry Hunter

TRANSFER OF TROOPS MAY BE MADE

The Government May be Forced to Depart From Its Purpose of Using Only Sailors and Marines in China---May be Necessary to Send Soldiers From the Philippines.

Washington, June 15—It seems probable that, after all, the United States troops in the Philippines will be call upon to furnish a contingent to assist in the rescue of the foreign missionaries in China, and in the protection of the foreign embassies and legations. A great change has come over the administration in this regard, for as late as yesterday there was a firm determination not to go beyond the employment of marines and sailors. There was still such a purpose when the cabinet met this morning and there is even now a disposition to limit the United States forces employed to the navy, if sufficient force can be secured from that branch of the service. So enquiries are being made of the navigation bureau and of Admiral Remey, to see to what extent the United States forces in China can be augmented. It is realized that the small force now engaged is entirely disproportionate, when compared with the foreign contingents, to the interests and duty of the United States.

There is reason to believe that the navy has done all that it can do with safety in China at this stage, and that recourse must be had to the army. Although Admiral Remey has indicated that he cannot spare more marines, and he is looking to the Navy Department for another batallion to replace the men he has been obliged to withdraw from the naval station at Cavite to assist Admiral Kempff. It is admitted that the cabinet is seriously considering the dispatch of troops to Tien-Tsin and it is understood that inquiries are being made, probably directed by General MacArthur, as to the number of troops that can be spared for this emergency and the possibility of securing transportation for them. The troops could not be gotten to Tien-Tsin in less than a week, even if the order for their employment should be forwarded today.

That the crisis is by no means past, but is on the contrary, rather more acute, is evidenced by a cablegram received by the State Department this morning from United States consul at Tien-Tsin, Mr. Ragsdale. He says that the mobs are in control of the native city of Tien-Tsin, and the authorities do not seem to be able to do anything with them. He adds that the foreigners at Tien-Tsin are still safe. Owing to their natural reluctance to employ troops save as a last resort and as the disinclination of the War Department to supply such troops except under pressure, the officials this afternoon were considering an alternative proposition. This contemplated the putting out of commission of several of the big ships attached to Admiral Remey's fleet, notably the Oregon, and the addition of the sailors and marines so released to Admiral Kempff's landing force. The big ships carry on an average more than 300 men apiece.

A Pleasant Hay Ride.

A party of young people enjoyed a hay ride last night out to Mr. Henry Hunter's, where they were charmingly entertained by Miss Mullen. The party was composed of the following:

Misses Queenie McDonald, Irma Kellett, Virginia Sydnor and Minnie Tucker, and Messrs. Julius Cone, Charles Murray, Frank Leak, Zeb Conyers and Will Hughes.

Certainly Not.

Monroe Enquirer.

No Democrats are departing from the faith during this campaign which is putting men to the test. We know whereof we speak, for if a single Democrat was to desert ranks every Populist and Republican paper in the State would publish his name.

Real Estate Loans Negotiated Through

Southern Loan and Trust Company.

The following amounts are ready for immediate loans:

$70.00; $1000.00; $150.000; $300.00; $400.00; two amounts of $500.00 each; $600.00; $800.00; $1000.00.

WE HAVE APPLICATION FOR $7000.00 ON GILLT EDGE PROPERTY.

Southern Stock-Mutual Insurance Co. and Underwriters of Greensboro.

Combined Assets, - $254,818.87.

The only Insurance Companies in North Carolina that divide their Profits with the Policy Holders. $29,785.06 returned as Dividends to Policy Holers in Five Years. When you in insure call for these Greensboro Companies.

WHARTON, McALISTER & VAUGHN, Managers.

O. W. Carr & Co.,
Murray Bros,
D. C. Waddell
Wharton, McAlister & Vaughn

Agents in Greensboro.

Next to the Consumer

is where we stand in the lumber business. At the kicking post, as it were, in regard to prices.

First comes the owner of the timber. He just woke up to the value of it and wants double last year's prices. Then the sawmill man. He has not been making a fortune and thinks now he should share a little in the general prosperity

They say to us: "We must have so much for our trees and work." After a while it is "up to you." Don't kick. You don't suppose we have nerve enough to put up prices unless they had first been put up on us. No, indeed. But prices are NOT high. They have been to low and are just now getting reasonable. Your children will be glad to build at double the price it now costs you. It is a trite, but true saying, if you want to build, "Now is the time."

And ours is the place to get the stuff.

GREENSBORO LUMBER CO.

Not Given to Complaining.

Buggins—Wigwag is the most sublime optimist I ever knew.

Muggins—In what way?

Buggins—He laid up with a sore throat, and when I sympathized with him he said it wasn't as bad as it might be if he were a giraffe.—Philadelphia Record.

Tactless.

"I do wish I was the two-headed man," said the young man who is always making social blunders.

"You would only make twice as many blunders," said his friend.

"Not I. I would keep one head busy all the time apologizing."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Neighborly View.

Caller—Your next door neighbors appear to be very quiet people.

Mrs. Spinks—Yes, the walls are very thin, and I suppose the mean things keep quiet to hear what we say.—New York Weekly.

Enforced Harmony.

Muggins—The Bjoneses seem very very happy in that tiny little flat of theirs.

Buggins—Yes; there isn't room for a skeleton in the closet.—Philadelphia Record

Not to Blame.

The Elderly Lady—They say his wife has money.

"Well, that isn't his fault. They've only been married a short time."—Life.

You Know This Kind.

"What is forced merriment?"

"It is the kind a timid man gets off when his wife gives a dinner."—Chicago Record.

Aboard the Yacht.

The Skipper—You look terribly gloomy. What's got into you?

The other—Nothing that hasn't got out again.

As He Found It.

"I asked a scissors sharpener the other day what he thought of life."

"What did he reply?"

"That it was one continual grind."

COLD STEEL OR DEATH.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lime Ridge Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It's positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver and Kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at C. E. Holton's drug store.

FOR LIGHTNING Dash cold water over the person struck. For eye trouble see Drs. Moore.

Giant Paschal Celery Plants

—AT—

BOYCOTT'S FEED STORE

5 CENTS PER DOZEN
50 CENTS PER 100.

R. P. Walters,

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT

Insurance

118 S. Elm St., Hotel Guilford B'ld'g,

REPRESENTING

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Maryland Casualty of Baltimore. Md.; and a select line of Fire Insurance Companies.

HAVE YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED

Where only licensed men are allowed to handle Drugs.

CRISSOM & FORDHAM,

Prescription Druggists.

Agents Kern's Fine Candies.

BEST Garden Seed.

D. M. Ferry & Cos.er standard Fresh Garden Seed, Onion Sets &c.

Asheboro Street Pharmacy

G. W. Kestler & Son., Prop.

S. S. Haithcock, Manager.

The One Day Cold Cure.

For colds and sore throat use Kermott's Chocolates Laxative Quinine. Easily taken as candy and quickly cure.

PEOPLE ON THE MOVE.

People Met on the Streets and Faces Seen Through the Car Windows.

Prof. D. B Smith went to Winston this morning.

Mr. A. B. Creech returned today from a trip on the road.

Mrs. M. E. Howard will leave tonight for Atlantic City.

Mr. G. D. Boyd will go to Reidsville tomorrow to spend a week.

Mrs. J. M. Reece went to Virginia Beach last night to spend some time.

Misses Lizzie and Pearl Balsley have returned from a visit to Salisbury.

Mr Julian Price returned today from Charlotte, where he attended a meeting of Shriners.

Rev. W. A. Murray went to Reidsville this afternoon to fill Rev. D. J. Craig's pulpit tomorrow.

Mr. J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, was here this morning on his way to Durham from New York.

Mr. W. E. Blair, deputy clerk of the Federal Court, went to Raleigh this morning to consult an oculist in regard to his eyes.

Misses Lillie Medearis and Maud and Clara Willson and Cary Ogburn, of Summerfield, are here for the Normal commencement.

Col. W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Southern Railway, and Col. J. S. Carr, of Durham, took breakfast at the Guilford this morning.

Rev. J. Q. Adams, of Reidsville, came over this morning on a visit to Dr. A. J. Battle, who is ill at the home of his brother, Dr. J. T. J. Battle.

Rev. W. L. Grissom went to Liberty this afternoon to lecture tonight on his travels in the Holy Land. Tomorrow he will dedicate a church on the Randolph circuit.

Rev. John S. Watson, D. D., of Spartanburg, S. C., who is to preach the annual sermon at the State Normal and Industrial College tomorrow, arrived last night.

Mr. J. Clyde Cheek, of Hillsboro, spent last night and the forenoon in the city en route to Philadelphia, where he goes to attend the Republican National Convention.

Mr. A. G. Knebel, State secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was here yesterday evening on his return to Charlotte from Winston, where he spent several days.

Mr. Louis E. Schwend, of the firm of Hayden, Wheeler & Schwend, arrived this morning from Charlotte and will spend some time with Mr. O. M. Gates, who has charge of the Greensboro office.

M. L. C. Howlett leaves tomorrow for Philadelphia, where he goes to attend the National Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which will be in session next week.

Miss Ruth Battle, of Whitaker's, arrived yesterday evening on a visit to her cousin, Dr. J. T. J. Battle. She is a former student of the State Normal and Industrial College, and will remain until after the commencement.

A PAINTING OF VANCE.

A Picture of the Great Commoner to be Presented to the Battle Ground.

For several years Mr. D. L. Clark, the High Point artist, has been presenting the Guilford Battle Ground Company with oil paintings of celebrated men, having given five in all. He has announced his intention of this year presenting a painting of Zeb Vance. A more appropriate gift could not be made to the Battle Ground, nor one that would be appreciated more.

The High Point Enterprise says;

"Mr. Clark's contributions to the Battle Ground Company have not only been valuable, but they have been of a character that will be appreciated more and more as the years go by. Long after all of us have passed away these paintings will remain as a testimonial to Mr. Clark's liberality and patriotism."

We have the prettiest line of Wash Skirts in the city. You can buy them at a bargain next week.
2t. J. M. Hendrix & Co.

Are you thinking of buying a nice Wash Skirt? If so, you can get it extra cheap next week at Hendrix. 2t

FOR BURNS And scalds, cover with cooking soda and lay wet cloths over it. For the eyes see Drs. Moore.

BANKERS AT THE NORMAL.

Brief Entertainment and Informal Reception---A Pleasant Affair.

Dr. McIver is always ready to add to the city's reputation for hospitality and entertainment by welcoming both individual visitors and organizations at the State Normal and Industrial College. This is appreciated by citizens and visitors. The Bankers' Association last night was given an impromptu entertainment at the college followed by an informal reception, which was highly enjoyable.

The program was brief, but in good taste and exceedingly happily rendered. In behalf of the Adelphian Society Miss Wilhelmina Conrad, of Durham, welcomed the visitors in a short and pleasant speech. Then followed the musical part of the program, consisting of two selections by the Glee Club, and a solo by Miss Beula Hines, and one by Miss Lucy Glenn, and impromptu, op 26, by Miss Annie Pugh. The first, "On a Summer Morning," was rendered in such a sweet, charming voice that the audience was delighted and enthusiastically expressed its appreciation. The other, "The Flight of the Ages," caused Miss Glenn to be called long and enthusiastically by the audience for a reappearance.

Part second of the program was a farce, "A Gentle Jury," with the following cast:

Cyrus Hackett, Sheriff....M. Maxwell
Mrs. Dingley, Forewoman .....Laura Kirby

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

Mrs. Blake.....Cora Asbury
Mrs. Fritz.....Julia Glenn
Mrs. Dyer.....Virginia Newby
Mrs. Small.....Carrie Sparger
Mrs. Jones.....Vennie Templeton
Mrs. Fort.....Catherine Price
Miss Skinner.....Mary S. Munroe
Miss Sharpe.....Annie Harrison
Miss Jellyson.....Annette Morton
Miss Smith .....Ione Dunn

This jury did just what the "first woman's jury" might be expected to do. It gave excellent entertainment for the audience, but it failed to agree. After the jury scene, Dr. McIver made a few remarks of welcome, and bade the visitors enjoy themselves with the freedom of the buildings and the informal intercourse of the evening.

IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. BOGART.

Charming Reception at "Oakwood"---Exquisite Decorations.

"Oakwood," the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bogart, was thrown open from 9 to 12 last night to receive the friends of Mrs. and Mrs. C. B. Bogart. Though the extremely inclement night kept many away, the well filled rooms attested to the popularity of the young couple.

The house was exquisitely decorated throughout with rare cut flowers. In the parlors, where the bride and groom received, an especially attractive feature of the decorations was a very large cut glass bowl filled with white clematis and lilies, effectively arranged in pyramid effect.

The bride received in her wedding gown—a lovely creation of white satin and chiffon.

Mrs. W. F. Bogart, Mrs. Dr. Wilson and Miss Fulford, assisted in the reception of guests.

Misses Lizzie and Julia Bogart and Mary Callum served delightful refreshments.

Among those present were: Misses Sallie and Lottie Harris, Miss Nellie Poole, Miss McIntosh, Miss Wetmore, Mr. Wetmore, Miss Mary Forbis, Mrs. Stamey, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Brown, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stone, Mr. Frank Brown, Mrs. Will Callum, Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Dr. Callum, Miss Kearns, Mrs. Royster, Miss Royster, Mr. Davis, Rev. H. W. Jones, Mr. Penn, Mr. Hawkins, Miss Sue Hawkins.

Mrs. Eddy Seriously Ill.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 15.—On the authority of a Concord correspondent of the Portsmouth Times, the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, "Mother of Christian Science," is afflicted with creeping paralysis. Crowds of Christian Scientists, including delegates from nearly every State in the Union, visited Concord last week, but very few, if any of them, got a glimpse of her, though many of them enjoyed the privilege of kissing the front door step at Pleasant View. It was understood, says the correspondent, that all would have an opportunity to see Mrs. Eddy from a proper distance as she took her daily drive, "but it so happens that some other person is so rigged up to resemble her for these daily drives and such was the case most of the time the past week."

The One Day Cold Cure.

Cold in head and sore throat cured by Kermott's Chocolates Laxative Quinine. As easy to take as candy. "Children cry for them."

A Correction.

"James," said his mother, "I've told you four times to stop making that racket."

"Five, mamma," replied the youth, who has a great future before him in the exact sciences.—Phil. North American.

Measurement.

"Gertrude, I've brought you home two bushels of artificial violets."

"Two bushels! Have you lost your mind?"

"No; but I hard you say you wished you had as many on your hat as that girl next door."—Boston Traveler.

Dress and Hose.

"Mrs. Green is awfully mad at her next door neighbor for sprinkling her lawn."

"Is she? How silly."

"Oh, I don't know. You see, she had it on."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Delicious Homemade Ice Cream .....AT..... Gardner's

One-Cent-a-Word.

[Advertisements inserted in this column at one cent per word for each insertion.]

BANANAS! Bananas! Bananas! 1100 bunches to arrive next Friday, 22nd. Fruit will be fine. Prices low. C. W. Jennings, Commission Merchant. 1t.

IF you have a fresh young cow that will make seven pounds of butter per week for sale, I would like to hear from you. J. E. Cartland. 1t.

DINNER sets, glassware, and fine lamps. Caldcleugh & Bro. 1t

Turning—we have employed an expert turner and are prepared to do turning at reasonable prices. Porch columns and balustrades a specialty. Greensboro Table Co., Eagle Foundry Bldg., Lewis St. j-15-1wk.

CHAINLESS Crescents only $35.000 at Newell's. j14 3t

1900 Chain Crescent in Robbin's egg, blue, Morgan & Wright tires, adjustable handle bars, only $25.000 at Newell's. j14 3t

DREWRY HOWELL will have a nice lot of trout and large pouge every day. He also keeps ice. Help the old man out. j13 3t.

TRY Dick's quick edge 5 cents. 519 So. Elm street. j11 1w

Kirkman & Snider, practical sheet metal workers, tin and galvanized roofing, guttering, spouting, galvanized iron, copper and tin vessel work. Stove pipe, elbows, tobacco flues and smoke stacks. Valley tin and shingle tins. Copper repair work a specialty. 506 S. Elm street. Phone 210. j4 1 m.

FOR RENT—City tenament on Summit avenue. All modern conveniences. T. A. Lyon. tf.

SAWDUST cheap at the old McMahon factory. Two-horse load, 25c.; one-horse load, 15c.

HEADQUARTERS for Welsbach and incandescents. There is no need of sending away when you want chimney or mantels by the dozen. We have them of a better grade and will sell just as cheap by the dozen as any other firm. Yours for business, Gate City Supply Co.

EASTMAN'S kodaks and supplies sold by John B. Fariss, Druggist. n4-tf.

FOR rent, offices oppposite cout house on North Elm street. Apply to C. G. Wright. a5-t

THERE is only one kodak—Eastman's. Sold by John B. Fariss, Druggist.

KODAKS $5.00 to $25.00. All kinds of supplies. John B. Fariss, Druggist. n4-tf.

COMING To those who delay the all important duty of protecting their eyes, poor vision. See Drs. Moore and get glasses that are right.

Vick's Yellow Pine is warranteds be prescription for coughs and lung troubles—25c.

FOR - THIS - EVENING :

A Great Feast for shoppers. To make you feel doubly paid for coming out this hot weather we have made some tempting prices for tomorrow.

LISTEN:

40c wool challies at.....27½c
8½c percals at.....5c
10c dimities at.....5c

See our 5c job counter of dress goods. Goods on it worth 15 cents.

5c dimities at.....3c
7½c dimities at.....5c
40 inch white lawn, caeap at 10c, tomorrow at.....7½c
5c lawns at.....2½c

SHIRT WAISTS.

Big cut in ladies shirt waists to clean up.

HOT STUFF.

On every counter, and in each department at prices very soothing to a tired purse. See us for what you want from a two-and-a-half cent lawn to the best silks, lawns and organdies.

SHOES.

Ladies slippers, oxfords,.....50c
Ladies shoes.....50c
Misses 75c strap slippers at.....50c
Men's 1.25 bals or gaiters at.....98c

Best 1.25, 1.50, 1.98, 2.50 and 3 00 shoes to be had and every pair warranted. Ladies should look through our line of slippers and oxford ties. Style, quality and price will suit you.

CLOTHING.

$1.50 men's pants, your choice tomorrow at.....98c
50 men's suits, worth $7.50 to $10.00 your choice tomorrow at.....$4.98

STRAW HATS.

To clean up our stock we have made over two jobs at prices never heard of before in these diggins. Come early while you can get a fit.

Try us tomorrow and see how easy it is to make money by burning your needs at right prices.

Harry-Belk Bros Co.

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH.

Phone 130.

Incorporated 1847. Purely Mutual.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Philadelphia.

Low Mortality. Economical Management.
Best results to policy holders.
Most attractive policies issued.
For further information apply to

MURRAY BROTHERS, Special Agents,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

There is Always a Pain

Where the Shoe Pinches. It's just as easy to get shoes THAT WONT PINCH. : : : :
Our Zeigler Brothers' Oxfords, Strapped Sandals and Slippers are JUST THE THING for you ladies during the warm term. : : :
Comfort is economy, and the prices of $1 50 to $3. on OUR LEADING QUALITIES makes the combination. : : : : : : : : :

Johnson & Dorsett,

206 and 208 S. Elm St.

HICK'S ... CAPUDINE

Cures Headache. No Cad Effect. At all druggists.

The Cooling Influence

Of our soda is at once apparent and it goes directly to the thirsty spot in a most delightful way. Bright, Sparkling, Bubbling with bracing strength and lasting vigor, there is tone and health in every drop. Pure fruit juices only, and all the flavors.

Holton's Drug Store

McAdoo House Building.

Pure White CASTILE SOAP

a Big Bargain

10c. One Pound Cake

Jno. B. Fariss,

Druggist. 121 S. Elm St.

EASTMAN'S Kodaks and Supplies.

SCHOLASHIP IN
LEE'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Charlotte, - - - N. C.
Fifteen dollars under usual Rate. Address "Scholarship," box 606, Charlotte, N. C.

COLONEL JESSUP

The sharp sound of horses' hoofs ringing against the level, sun-baked road rouse 'Mandy Jessup from a state of hopeful abstraction, and leaning from her low seat in the door she shaded her eyes with her hands and peered anxiously out up the winding path.

A young man on a stout "cane tacky" (Creole pony) parted the bushes and alighted without a word.

"Well, 'Riah?" interrogated Mrs. Jessup; then as he shook his head dejectedly, "sho'ly they ain't goin'——"

"Tain't any use wastin' yo' breath questionin' Mam," Amariah interrupted, sinking into the chair his mother had just vacated, "they air goin' clear against us!"

"Well!" ejaculated Mrs. Jessup with indignation, as she hung 'Riah's hat on a nail in the whitewashed wall. "Well, well! an' you ar ole Zach Jessup's own gran'chile by his second wife—why ther ain't no jestis in Mississippi, if the liyers can't see with one eye that it's all yourn!"

"I was kinder hopeful at fust, but soon I saw ther wasn't any chance for me; Judge Gary is all for Cunnel Jessup's claim an I'm no whar!"

" 'Riah, f'you had a leetle change ter slip inter the jury's hands you'd git thar too," insinuated Mrs. Jessup. "Lawsy! how you skeered me!" she shrieked, as Amariah's clinched fist came down on the table with a crash.

"Don't say any mo'! I've got no money, an' if I had 'twould never go dishonestly! This little shanty is mean enough," looking sadly around at the dirty walls and wretched furniture, "but it's come by honestly."

"You're right, 'Riah, an' don' fret 'bout Lissy! Ther's ez good fish in the river ez ever was caught; if she's too fine for yo' place why the's the Spinner gals is handy an'—well, I never if he ain't gone off in the heat o' the day!" as Amariah impatiently jerked his gun from the rack, and pulling his slouch hat down over his eyes, hurried away from his miserable home, which resembled a chicken-coop set up on pegs to avoid high water.

He pushed through the bending canebrake, crackling the fallen stalks under his feet, roughly tearing aside the poisonous red and yellow vines that clung to him, heedless of the gray moss that brushed his cheek as he passed under the water-oaks, and the wild ducks that, frightened by his footsteps, flew up from the swamp with hoarse cries.

The ripple and splash of the river lapping against the bank, roused him from his abstraction as a bend in the willows brought him close to the golden Mississippi rushing down to its death in the great seas.

Across this arm of the river lay the Jessup plantation stretching far out into the water like the finger of a great hand and half hid by the rank growth of moss-covered trees he could catch a glimpse of the once stately home of the Jessups—now grim and deserted, with its acres of untilled land lying fallow the year round.

Pausing a moment to look at the spot where his brightest dreams had been centered and where now lay the grass grave of his dead hopes, the young man turned resolutely away. Following the narrow path on top of the high levee for some distance, he then took a road to his right which wound its way through a dense forest and was soon lost in the gathering gloom.

* * * * * * *

Colonel Jessup of the hill Jessups, so called because his neat white cottage was built on a green mound, sat on his gallery, from which a fine view could be obtained of the Jessup plan-

("What!" yelled the colonel.)

tation, which he was now regarding with the indulgent eye of ownership, and as the colonel called his pretty daughter Lissy and asked for another glass of mint julep anyone could see at a glance that he was in an extraordinary fine humor.

"I am certainly glad," Judge Gary was saying, that we have succeeded in wresting that fine old place from the grasp of those shiftless, downstream Jessups it was really a duty we owed society in general to decide against them!"

"Dam'me, sah! you' hand on that!" energetically from the colonel. "An' you may be sho', sah, if I see him loafin "round Lissy any mo' I'll kick him off, so!" and the irrascible colonel administered a sharp rap on the judge's august shin.

"Softly, softly, colonel!" cried that gentleman, rubbing his bruised member, "don't do anything to arouse the young lady's anger—I am afraid I have already offended her in some way."

"Hang it, no, sah! She's jest like all girls—devilish skittish when a man's 'round! She sho'ly ought to respect a gentleman that has saved a piece of property like that for her ole dad, an' dam'me if I think she cares a picayune! Anyhow, she's yours by to-morrow evenin' as soon as that place is put pintedly in my possession," and Colonel Jessup, waivng a tiresome discussion, leaned back with closed eyes enjoying his new-found property.

The judge also indulged in pleasant meditations, occasionally taikng a sip from the glass at his side as he mused upon Lissy's tempting red lips and glowing eyes.

"Evenin', cunnel, evenin', judge!"

Both men started from their reveries and looking saw Amariah standing before them.

The colonel's face was purple with anger and astonishment while a sardonic grin sped across the lawyer's thin features.

"Well, 'Riah, is yo' biz-ness pressing?" asked the colonel sarcastically, As he straightened his rotund figure Amariah looked from one to the unsympathetic face and his own flushed painfully.

"My biz-ness is mo' private than pressin,' cunnel," he answered with dignity after a pause.

"Well, you couldn't be mo' private than with me an' Jedge Gary."

"My biz-ness have nothin' to do with Judge Gary; it's—about—Lissy!" he jerked forth with so visible an effort that great drops of perspiration stood out on his forehead which he wiped away with a large plaid handkerchief.

"Oh, as to that—if it's 'bout Lissy," chuckled the colonel, with a knowing wink at the judge, "Jedge Gary has a half interest there, too; mind, jedge, I've only said half to-day."

Amariah's limbs were stiff and tired, but he would not sit down uninvited, and now an angry gleam shot from his dark eyes.

"I see you air very sho' of my granfather's place, cunnel, an' much joy may you have—for whatever is come by honestly is boun' to be enjoyed."

"Humph!" growled the colonel, "who told you to come here with your impudent, knowin' talk!"

"Avery Solon," giggled the judge.

The young man felt that he was not pushing his suit with policy, but his blood was decidedly up.

"You may sneer, jedge, an' you, cunnel, may laugh, but as sho' as thar's a God in heaven that plantation is mine! an' but for kinks an' law terms, that us folks can't understan' thar wouldn't a' been any suit 'tween my father an' you! As for Lissy—I love her, an' she—she keers for me; but so long as I have only a po' shelter sich as mine to offer her, I ain't fit to kiss the groun' she walks on! God will help me through—I feel it—an,' I warn you, the Jessup plantation'll never be yours!"

"What!" yelled the colonel, springing from his chair and glaring suspiciously at the two men.

"What! I tell you, you lyin raskill, that I'm as sartin of that plantation as I am of the—the—the jedge's honesty," laying a heavy hand threateningly on the judge's shoulder.

"An' to show you how sartin I am, I promise you that if to-morrow evenin' that plantation ain't in my possession you can have Lissy an'—an'—half my place to boot."

"Softly, colonel," expostulated the judge.

"Yes, I mean it," cried the excited colonel; "you know, jedge, I put my trust on you; no half-way measures suit me, an' you see I am mighty sho' of you, 'cause I never break my word."

"Well, I have yo word, cunnel," said Amariah, calmly, "an' the jedge is my witness." Then before either could speak he had vanished among the trees.

The moon was at its full when Amarah shut and fastened the door of his little room in the old stable, and so bright and soft was the light she gave that he smothered the feeble flame of his candle till it flickered and went out; then groping around on his knees he found a plank, very loose at one end, and running his hand along the edge drew out a small, leathern bag and emptied its contents on the floor—gold eagles and a handful of silver the savings of his life. It had seemed a great deal of money to 'Riah, but now he realized how little it would buy.

"It ain't much," he muttered, "but it might do a good deal. If somebody could get at them law papers—if they could be burnt—then—then—then—no, no!" he cried, burying his face in his hands, "things come by dishonestly don't do any good; it ain't in me! I can't cheat and steal!"

Slowly he dropped the pieces one by one into the bag and put them back in their hiding place; but his sleep that night was disturbed by strange dreams, and e'er the sun was fairly up, he had left his bed to breathe the cool morning air. Idly shouldering his gun, as was his habit, he once more turned his footsteps toward the Jessup plantation, now gone from him forever.

Colonel Jessup, also desirous of seeing his newly acquired wealth by early sunrise, had taken his accustomed seat on his verandah, field-glass in hand, and was surveying the beautiful wilderness at his leisure.

As Amariah stood looking, it seemed to him that the tall willows bent until their heads almost touched the river; a low, rumbling sound smote his ears; the willows bent lower, and with a crash, sank into the river; the gray old house tottered and trembled, and, with a hoarse rattle of wood and stones, was devoured by the greedy waters.

"My God, the plantation's caving off!" Amariah gasped as he dashed into the woodland path to the hill Jessups, shouting as he came nearer.

"Bring men—men! the plantation's caving!" He roused the hands, who came running to the point of land and worked with all their might to save the old cotton-gin and its valuable machinery. Amariah gave orders and lent himself willingly to the almost hopeless task, while Colonel Jessup sat stock still in his chair, holding Lissy's hand tight in his own clumsy fingers. In an hour the Jessup plantation had vanished from earth like a spectre, and nothing was left to tell of it but a mass of trees and planks whirling down to the sea.

" 'Riah," called the colonel, faintly, "you've worked for me this mornin' like my own son, but even nature was against me. I'm wore out with lawsuits! Take Lissy if you like an' he'p ten' this place. Seems to me I'm gettin' ole all of a sudden," with a tremulous smile, taking Lissy's hand and placing it in Amariah's warm clasp. After a moment's silence, during which he seemed almost asleep, Colonel Jessup half rose from his chair, gazed with startled eyes at the seething river, where once had been his every thought, then, with a low moan, fell back lifeless in Amariah's arms.

The river had taken from him the nope that made the old man's heart beat, and now it lay at rest forever.

A woman once asked Rudyard Kipling whether Cecil Rhodes was a married man. "Yes," was the reply she received, "to 10,000 square acres of British territory. England cannot afford to let such a man as that marry 'n any other way."

GEORGIE'S FATHER.

He Kills Chickens and Makes a Mess of it.

It's a Turrable Thing to have a paw what likes the site of blud. Sumtimes it makes me trimble fer Fear he mite go rong and Do offel Deeds before he thot.

We was Talken about the war one nite, and maw sed she Didn't see How soljers could ever Bare to Look at peeple gittin shot to peaces and the Blud Runnen Down the Battle Skarred plane in Rivers.

"It's ain't nawthin," paw sed, "ter men with nurv. I ain't never effected by the Site of Blud. People offen say they wooden't Look at a prize fite Becoz it's so bluddy. But thay are chicken-hearted. I like to see peeple with strong stummicks."

So Uncle Henry Sent us too young chickens up from the Country in a Box and maw Told Paw he must Chop thare Heds off So she could cook them for Sunday dinner. Paw Diden't say nothin. But purty soon I snuck out the Back way and he was Talken to the Grocery boy tryin to Hire him to kill them, but the Boy Sed he wasn't Looken fer a job except it was in a Bank with hours from ten to Three.

Then paw come back and sed if I would Do the Rest, and him and me and the pupp and Little albert Went Down to the Basement whare the too Chickens was and Got Reddy fer the Slotter. Paw took off his Cote and Roled up his sleeves and Hollered Shoo at one of the Chickens what was Pokin its head up Between the Slats of Its Box.

After we got a Bord fixt to Lay the Chicken's Hed on paw says to me:

"Now you Take the chicken out and put its Hed on the bord and Shut your Eyes."

I Done mi part all Rite, But jist about the time paw Got reddy to Come Down with the Hatchet the pupp jumped at the chicken and it gerked and the Hatchet Spit open one Side of its Hed and it Give a turrable Skowk and paw's fase got Dethly pail and he Set Down on a Box and sed purty Feable:

"Git that Dawg out of Here."

So I let go of the chicken and the pupp made a grab fer it, and it Flew at Paw and He Struck at it. But the Blud went all Over Him, and little albert Was Bollen like if it was Him and not the chicken what Got Hurt, and Maw was upstares screemin Like a cat with its Tale cot in the Dore Crack, and the other chicken Got out and thay was cackel Lun like if thap had jist Lade about a Duzzen aigs apiece and was Glad of it.

Then paw Braist up and Hitt the pupp with the Furness poker and the Pupp Got Discuridged and Went up to whare maw was and me and paw went chasen the chickens around thru the Basement over the Cole and under Boxes and in der corners whare it was So Dark you couldn't git your Breth without striken a match, and purty soon paw seen one of Them Scroogen Down Behind sum Barls, and he went to make a kwick grab fer it, But dident notus a Bord what was naled up to hold one end of a shelf, and hit his hed again it.

I dunno whether the sound I Herd frum the other End of the Baismunt was when his hed hit the Bord or when he set Down on the hard flore. Mebby it mite of Bin both. He Done them so near together.

When they was put on the Table a Sunday paw purtended he Haden't never herd of them Before.—Georgie in Chicago Times-Herald.

FURNITURE.

Money Saved is Money Made

I am making Special Low Prices on Fancy Rockers and Ladies Dressing Tables. It is easy to be suited here for all of my goods are new and in the latest designs and lowest prices. See them and price them and be convinced.

C. O. FORBIS,

120 East Market Street.

Next door below Southern Loan & Trust Bldg

Nothing that has ever yet been produced in the way of summer footwear for men will begin to compare for comfort, coolness and durability with shoes made of tan vici kid. If you have never tried shoes made of this material, ask any man who has worn them and you will find him ehthusiastic in their praise. But it is possible to have too much of a good thing and we find ourselves overstocked with certain lines of tan vici shoes. So in order to reduce the surplus, we have cut some fifty pairs of the $3.50, $3.00 and $2.75 grades down to $2.48. You can see the samples of these in our north window the rest of this week and if you are going to need another pair of shoes this summer it will be worth your while to stop and take a look at these. THACKER & BROCKMANN.

DYSPEPSIA

"My wife suffered for many years from Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervous Debility," writes John Kelloes, Philadelphia. "We tried many physicians and numerous remedies, but with no results, until I heard of Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. We bought six boxes, and the results far surpassed our expectations. She now eats and sleeps well, is gaining in flesh, and her color, which had got to be yellow and sickly, is now as fresh as when we were first married, and I tell her that Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure has made her ten years younger."

LARGE BOX 10 CENTS. (25 TABLETS)
SENT BY MAIL FOR FIVE 2-CENT STAMPS.
MADE AT THE JOHNSON LABORATORIES, INC., PHILA.

Howard Gardner, Corner Opp. Postoffice.

C. E. Holton, McAdoo House Building.

Asheboro Street Pharmacy, S S. Haithcock, manager.

MISS) JOY HARRIS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence 123 Summit Ave.
(Mrs. Payne's office)
Hours—8 to 10 a. m., 3 to 4 pm.

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RESIDENCE 515 WEST GASTON ST.
OFFICE GRISSOM BUILDING.
Special Treatment Rheumatism and Joint Diseases.

H. J. BLAUVELT,
Architect,
WINSTON, - - N. C.

Bare feet are almost preferable to some shoes. The kind that it is necessary to break in generally make a man break out and say things. We had made purposely for comfort a lot of men's fine kid shoes in lace and congress. The prices are right.
a-17-tf J. M. Hendrix & Co.

No kick—money back if Vick's Tar Heel Sarsaparilla is not the best spring tonic. $1 00 size for 50c. tf

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COMMENCED BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2D, 1899.
J. W. FRY, President. J. S. COX, Vice-Pres. W. E. ALLEN, Sec. Treas

Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.

Capital Stock, $100.000.00.

Furnish travellers letters of credit, available in all parts of the world. Does a general banking business. Makes loans on improved real estate. Negotiates mortgages and acts as trustee. Acts as guardian, executor and administrator of estates. Safety deposit boxes for rent.

A Legal Depository of Court and Trust Funds.
To loan on improved city property: $400.00; $1200.00 and $1600.00.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Odell,	John Gill, Baltimore, Md.	B. F. Mebane,
R. M. Rees,	W. H. Watkins, Ramseur, N. C.	W. L. Grissom,
Geo. S. Sergeant	O. R. Cox, Cedar Fall, N. C.	W. D. McAdoo
R. R. King,	W. F. Williams, Red Spgs., N.C.	R. P. Gray,
J. S. Cox.	J. A. Hadley, Mt. Airy, N C	J. W. Fry
	S. Bryant, Randleman, N. C.	
	J. Elwood Cox, High Point, N	

WINE OF CARDUI
Woman Knows Woman.

ZURICH, KAN., Jan. 31.
I used Wine of Cardui for nervousness and weakness in the womb. After taking one bottle I was well again. I am a midwife and always recommend Wine of Cardui to my lady friends during pregnancy and after birth as a tonic. Every lady who takes it finds that it does even more than is claimed for it.
MRS. V. M. BOISVERT.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Nobody knows woman like woman. Men go to medical colleges, study books and listen to lectures. They learn indirectly of the diseases of women, but they are men and can never fully understand the ailments, the sufferings, the agonies of mothers, wives and sisters. A woman knows. Mrs. Boisvert knows. She has passed through the trials and tribulations of her sex. She has been near by when her sisters suffered. She has seen them relieved and cured with Wine of Cardui. Is it any wonder she recommends it? Is it any wonder that thousands of other women recommend it. They know. They have actual experience to prompt them. They spread the tidings from mouth to mouth, telling how Wine of Cardui helps young girls, helps the weak of all ages, helps and cures all womanly ills.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Dep't, The CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Druggists Sell Large Bottles for $1.00.

WINE OF CARDUI

GOLDSTEIN & SHEVEL,

Successors to N. J. McDUFFIE,

NOW TO THE FRONT IN THE FURNITURE BUSINESS!

Our immense stock of furniture has all been rearranged and in order to make room for new goods coming in, we will sell at a sacrifice for the next few days the following goods which we are overstocked in: **Fine Rockers, Fancy Centre Tables, Chiffoniers and Baby Carriages.** They must go, and the prices will be such as to convince you that we mean business, so avail yourself of this rare opportunity and beautify your homes with little money.

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

At McDuffie's Old Stand, Next Door to Express Office.

No Fatherly Kissing in His'n.

Statesville Landmark.

The Monroe Enquirer pokes fun at The Landmark for objecting to Gen. Gordon kissing the ladies at Confederate reunions and intimates that we are objecting because we are not in the kissing bee ourself. We are not "agin" kissing, beloved, but there are times and places for all things. We do not think it proper nor wise, as a rule, to kiss other men's wives, nordo we believe in public exhibitions of kissing. To be properly enjoyed and appreciated, only two persons should be present. And we especially have little patience with these old gentlemen like Gen. Gordon, who go about hugging and kissing promiscuously on public occasions and then profess to be taking these privileges only in a fatherly way.

Fantasia in the Interrogative.

New York Sun.

Chief Examiner Ireland of the Civil Service Bureau had a heap of fun yesterday when he looked over the papers of the candidates for mower or grass cutter. The first paper Mr. Ireland picked up contained this question and answer:

Q. What is the cubical contents of a room 15 feet long, 10 feet wide and 8 feet high? A. One bedstead, a bereau and a washstand. If such a room was a kitchen or parlor, it would be larger and contain more articles.

Here is another question and answer.

Q. What is the difference between three feet square and three square feet? A. It could not be.

Trying to Please Employers.

Mistress—I am surprised. You say you were married six months ago, divorced three months ago and remarried your husband last night.

Domestic—Yes'm. You see, at the first place he had they wanted a married man, so we got married; but the next place they wanted a single man, so we got divorced, and I came here. Now he's found a place where they want a man for gardening and wife to cook, so we got married again and I'm going there with him.—New York Weekly.

Not a Violent Case.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, what would you do if I were to die suddenly?

Henry—Pray, don't talk of such a thing. I think it would almost drive me crazy.

Mrs. Peck—Do you think you would marry again?

Henry—Oh, no; I don't think I would be as crazy as that.—Chicago News.

Following the Scent.

First Explorer—Great Scott, man, what's that strapped on that last sledge?

Second Explorer—Dot's Limburger cheese. Ve drop off a pound each mile. Now ve can't get loosded, ain't it?"—Truth.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"This is the time of year," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "when a man can send his wife out in the country to save expenses and can then loaf around downtown and get lots of sympathy and have a good time."

Uncle Bill's Ideas.

Haste makes waste, and too much waist makes people slow.

Sometimes a man finds out that his better half is a counterfeit.

The reluctance of servants to work in the suburbs is considered one of their shortcomings.

Some men will do ten dollars' worth of hard work thinking of schemes to avoid earning an honest fifty-cent piece.

WALTER WAS UPSET.

And the Car Conductor Made an Error.

It happened on a street car; perhaps that was the reason the young woman was telling it to her friends as they rode on a street car.

"Say, girls," said the girl with auburn hair, in a voice which was audible even unto the rear platform, "you may talk about being embarrassed, but I will wager a Studebaker matinee against a chocolate that you have never undergone anything that's comparable to the agony I suffered this afternoon.

"You know, Walter called for me to go to the Art Institute"——

"How unusual!" broke in one of the listeners.

"Well," continued the auburn-haired one, ignoring the interruption, "we boarded an Indiana avenue car at Thirty-first street, and when the conductor bellowed out, 'Fare, please,' Walter shoved a bill into his hand, and continued to praise the landscape I finished last week. He was interrupted by the conductor, who, pointing his finger at a little urchin seated near us, said:

"How old is he?"

"Poor Walter! You know how easily he is embarrassed. If you could have seen him squirm in his seat and blurt out, 'He is not ours!'

"And the worst of it all was that that sedate Miss Fay, who prides herself about her 'savor faire,' was seated directly opposite us, and grinned hideously."—Chicago Journal.

Wooed and Won.

The rich old man woes the mercenary young girl.

"I am," he protests, finally, "a consistent Christian—"

Here the girl laughs derisively, for religion cuts no ice with her.

"Scientist!" adds the old man, finishing his sentence.

It is at this point that the mercenary young girl throws herself with a glad cry upon the rich old man's neck; deeming it likely that he will die about the first time he gets sick. —Detroit Journal.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Yes, August Flower still has the largest sale of any medicine in the civilized world. Your mothers and grandmothers never thought of using anything else for indigestion or biliousness. Doctors were scarce, and they seldom heard of appendicitis, nervous prostration or heart failure, etc. They used August Flower to clean out the system and stop fermentation of undigested food, regulate the action of the liver, stimulate the nervous and organic action of the system, and that is all they took when feeling dull and bad with headaches and othaches. You only need a few doses of Green's August Flower, in liquid form, to moke you satisfied there is nothing serious the matter with you. For sale by Grissom & Fordham.

Hammocks.

Now is the time to buy a Hammock. Don't wait till the warm weather is on but

SEE OUR LINE

at once. Hammocks at $1.00 to $6.00.

WHARTON BROS

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

FREE BLOOD CURE.

An offer proving faith to sufferers. Is your blood pure? Are you sure of it? Do cuts or scratches heal slowly? Does your skin itch or burn? Have you pimples? Eruptions? Aching Bones or Back? Eczema? Old sores? Boils? Scrofula? Rheumatism? Foul breath? Catarrh? Are you pale? If so purify your blood at once by taking Botanic Blood Balm, B. B. B. It makes the blood pure and rich, heals every sore and gives a clear smooth, healthy skin. Deep-seated cases like ulcers, cancer, eating sores, painful swellings, blood poison are quickly cured by Botanic Blood Balm, B. B. B., made especially for all obstinate blood and skin troubles. Give it a trial. It cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 20 years. Sold at drug stores with directions for home treatment at $1 per large bottle. So sufferers may test it, a trial bottle given absolutely free. Write for it. Address Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble, and free medical advice given. Don't hesitate, but write at once. Help is at hand as Blood Balm cures quickly and permanently. Over 3000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

j14 eod 1w

You Just Stop

at 118 E. Sycamore street and get my prices on cleaning, pressing, and repairing your clothing before sending elsewhere. My prices are low—very low. Can send for and deliver. I do tailoring work.

T. W. STROUD.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARMS

12	Intersection of North Greene and Glay Streets, near Farmers' Warehouse.
13	Corner West Market and Eugene Streets near Col. Winstead's.
14	Corner West Market and edar Streets, near A. & Y. Railroad.
15	North West Corner Court House Square.
23	Corner Lindsay and hurch Streets, near the Graded School.
24	Corner East Market and North Forbis Streets, near electric light station.
25	Corner East Market and linton Streets, beyond railroad.
32	Corner South Elm and East Washington Streets, near McAdoo House.
34	East Washington Street, just east of railroad, near Mrs Owen's.
35	Intersection of Asheboro, Fayetteville and Gorrell Streets, Keogh's corner.
42	South Elm and Buchanan Streets, Clegg's corner.
43	West Washington and Spring Streets, near A. T. Robinson's.
45	Walker Avenue and Mendenhall Street, Jeffries' corner.
52	Corner West Lee and Ashe Streets, near Glascock's foundry,
53	Corner Arlington and East Lee Streets, near St Andrew's church.
62	Corner Pearson and East Lee Streets.
63	orner Asheboro and East Bragg Streets ear Graded School.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED BY

Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLES.

"DANGER IN THE EARTH AND AIR; DANGER EVERYWHERE."

A Wise and Venerable Doctor Talks about Advanced Science.

In a leading hotel, in a great city, a famous and aged physician was conversing. Listening to his wise and sententious discourse, were a group of well dressed men, evidently lawyers, business men and commercial travelers.

My firm belief, is "that medical science is certain yet to show that all diseases without exception are caused by invisible germs which are living organisms. Here is the germ of that terrible disease diphtheria. Here is the bacillus of typhoid fever; and here is the still more dreadful bacillus of tubercle which causes that most destructive of all diseases, consumption. This of that very common and supposed incurable disease, catarrh."

"I wish, Doctor," said the traveling man, "that you would tell us about catarrh. I have had it for years, and I am thoroughly discouraged."

The Doctor answered. "Catarrh, like diphtheria, consumption, typhoid fever, and a host of other diseases, is the result of a microbe invading the blood and attacking specially the mucous membrane. This foul and most disgusting disease is especially prevalent in the United States and it is rare to meet one who is not, or has not been troubled more or less with it. How often is he or she obliged to remain at home from pleasant entertainments, deprive themselves of many intellectual treats, from fear of the disagreeable odor arising from catarrhal affections. In its worst phase, the patient becomes loathsome both to himself and his friends.

"I believe," continued this great physician, "that the true way to heal catarrh is to medicate the blood. This can be done only by powerful alteratives which act as blood purifiers."

Betsy A. Marett, of Manistee, Manistee Co., Mich., writes:

Dear Sirs:—For ten years I was a sufferer from general debility and chronic catarrh. My face was pale as death. I was weak and short of breath. I could hardly walk, I was so dizzy and had a ringing in my head all the time. My hands and feet were always cold. My appetite was very poor. On getting up in the morning, my head swam so I was often obliged to lie down again. I had awful pains in the small of my back. I had a continual feeling of tiredness. My muscular power was almost entirely gone, and I couldn't go half a dozen steps without stopping to rest, and often that much exercise caused me to have a pain in my side. It seemed as though the blood had left my veins. The doctors said my blood had all turned to water. I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I tried the best physicians in the state, but failed to get any relief. My husband got me a bottle of Johnston's Sarsaparilla. I took it, and then I bought another. When these had been used, I was somewhat improved in health. I continued its use, and felt I was growing stronger; my sleep was refreshing, and it seemed as if I could feel new blood moving through my veins. I kept on taking it, and now consider myself a well and rugged woman. I work all the time, and am happy. I am positive that the Sarsaparilla saved my life. The sick headaches I have had since childhood, have disappeared, and my catarrh has almost entirely left me. I cannot be too thankful for what Johnston's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I recommend all women who have sick headaches to use your Sarsaparilla.

MICHIGAN DRUG COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

L. Richardson Drug Co., Jno. B. Fariss, } Greenboro, N. C.

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold By C. E. HOLTON, GREENBORO, N C.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAIN LINE—NORTHBOUND.

No. 34,	Fast Mail	11.44 p. m.
" 36,	Fast Mail	12.23 p. m.
" 38,	Vestibule	10.47 p. m.
" 12,	Passenger	9.55 p. m.
" 8,	Local	8.10 a. m.

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 33,	Fast Mail	5.48 a. m.
" 35,	Fast Mail	7.10 p. m.
" 37,	Vestibule	7.05 a. m.
" 11,	Passenger	7.37 a. m.
" 7,	Local	6 40 p. m.

FOR RALEIGH.

No. 16,	Passenger	12.25 p. m.
" 8,	Passenger	8.10 a. m.
" 12,	for Norfolk	11.45 p. m.

FOR WINSTON-SALEM.

No. 107,	Daily ex. Sunday	12 35 p. m.
" 105,	Daily	8.25 a. m.
" 109,	Daily	7.20 p. m.

A. & Y. DIVISION.

For	Wilmington	12 25 p. m.
"	Mt. Airy	4.12 p. m.
"	Ramseur	2.40 p. m.
	Madison	9.35 a. m.

Southern Railw'y

IN EFFECT FEB. 18. 1900.

This condensed schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.

5 48 a m—No 33 daily, Florida Express south for Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars and day coach.

7:05 a m—No. 37 daily. Washington & Southwestern Limited for Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points south. Through Pullman Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Memphis: New York to Nashville; Pullman observation car New York to Macon; vestibuled coach Washington to Atlanta. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday without change. Dining Cars serve all meals

7:37 a m—No. 11, daily, for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga

8:10 a m—No. 8, daily, for Danville, Richmond and local stations.

8:10 a m—No. 8, daily, for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points. Connects at Selma with train for Wilson, Rocky Weldon and local points; at Goldsboro for Norfolk, Newbern and Morehead City.

8:25 a m—No. 105 for Winston, Wilkesboro and local points. Daily to Winston-Salem Daily except Sunday to Wilkesboro.

9 35—No 46, daily except Sunday for Madison and local points.

12:23 p m—No. 36, daily. United States Fast Mail, for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New Orleans to New York; Miami to New York. Dining cars serve all meals.

No. 16 leaves Greensboro 12:25 p m daily for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points

12 25 p m—No 52 for Sanford. Connects with A. C. L. for Fayettevillo and local points south.

1:35 p m—No. 107, daily except Sunday for Winston-Salem.

2:40 p m—No 47, daily except Sunday for Ramseur and local points.

4:12 p m—No 53 for Mt Airy and local stations.

6:40 p m—No. 7, daily, for Charlotte and local points; connects at Salisbury for Knoxville, Chattanooga. Pullman sleeper operated from Salisbury to Memphis.

7:10 p m—No. 35 daily. United States Fast Mail for Charlotte, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans: New York to Miami; Charlotte to Atlanta; Charlotte to Augusta.

7:35 p m—No 109, daily for Winston-Salem

9:55 p m—No 12, daily for Reidsville, Danville, Richmond, and local points north.

10:47 p m—No. 38, daily. Washington & Southwestern Limited for Washington and all points North. Pullman Sleepers to Washington, Balt'more and New York.

11.44 p. m—No. 34 daily, Florida Express North. Carries through Pullman cars Jacksonville to New York Charlotte to Richmond

11:45 p m—No. 12, daily, for Raleigh, Norfolk and points east. Pullman Sleeper operated from Charlotte to Norfolk.

First sections of all scheduled freight trains carry passengers between points at which they are scheduled to stop.

JOHN M. CULP, Traffic Manager. FRANK S. GANNON, 3d V. P & Gen. Mgr

W. A. Turk Gen. Pas. Agt., Washington, D. C

R. L Vernon, Trav. Pas. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.

J. B. Graham, Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N.C.

A. M. SCALES J. I. SCALES

SCALES & SCALES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

LAST OF THE SEASON.....

California Oranges

Small sizes, but sweet and juicy : **25, 35 and 40 cents per dozen.**

Those new crop grated pineapples are "moving out" which shows that people read The Telegram.

J.W.Scott&Co

Saturday we will sell...:

All trimmed hats at cost.
35c challie at 20c.
85c challie at 57c.
25 and 35c colored organdies at 12½ cents.
Colored parasols very cheap
Linen skirts and white Shirt waists at reduced prices.

Brown's

SEE TO IT

that your Negligee Shirts have "International" on them, and that will be good proof that they will not fade when laundried. We have your size, at 1.00, 1.50 and 1.75.

Merritt, Brower, & Company

SCAVENGER SERVICE.

Clean work. Respectful attention. Cheap rates. Complaints of patrons cheerfully and promptly considered. Send order by postal card to
SANITARY DEPARTMENT,
A.& M. COLLEGE.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Partly cloudy with showers in interior tonight. Showers Sunday. Fresh southeast winds.

Highest temperature at Greensboro past twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock this morning 90, lowest 64, rainfall .98.

RAINY DAY ITEMS.

Notes Picked up Between Showers—Events in Greensboro.

The census enumerators for Greensboro will complete their work in a few days.

Thieves went into Mr. W. C. Beasley's plumbing establishment last night and took a few articles of small value. An entrance was effected through the rear door.

Chief of Police Dameron, of Burlington, was here this morning with a negro who escaped from jail at Graham a few months ago. He was captured in Roanoke.

The members of the Gate City Band are requested to meet in their band room Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock to prepare music for the alumnae reception at the Normal.

Three cars of train dispatchers passed through today on their return from Atlanta, where they attended a meeting of the Train Dispatchers' Association of America. About 175 men were in the crowd.

The remains of Mrs. W. S. Petty, who died in Winston at the home of her son, were brought down this morning and carried to Pittsboro for interment. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Petty, of this city; Dr. J. W. Petty and another son.

Before the Bankers' Association adjourned yesterday afternoon Mr. Lee H. Battle, cashier of the City National Bank, was elected an alternate to the American Bankers' Association, which meets in Richmond, Va., next October. The delegate is Mr. Thomas H. Battle, of the Bank of Rocky Mount, a cousin of the alternate.

A repreresentative of the firm of Sosman & Landis Chicago, painters of theatrical scenery, was here last night to confer with the authorities in regard to supplying the scenery for the new city hall. He carried along a miniature theater in order to show the scenery to the best advantage. It was inspected by the Mayor and several members of the Board of Aldermen.

It is desired that all the readers of the Telegram know of the gospel tent meeting to be held on the vacant lot one block west of the McAdoo House, July 6-15. They will be conducted by Revs. S. C. Todd and G. D. Watson, assisted by Mrs. Woody and Mrs. Senseman of Winston-Salem, also Mr. R. J. Parker, of Bladen county, who is now in charge of the Christian and Missionary Alliance work in Forsyth county. There will be services morning, afternoon and night, and it is desired that people from the country, as well as those living in Greensboro, will take advantage of these meetings.

Advertisers.

Goldstein & Shevel have rearranged their immense stock of furniture.

Giant celery plants at Boycott's.

Drs. Moore talk about children's eyes.

Home-made ice cream at Gardner's.

D. Bendhein & Son have a list of bargains for ladies.

Next week is bargain week for Hendrix. See his corset ad

Read the analysis of Wright's Epsom Lithia Water on another page.

Concentrated heat means cool cooking. See the oil stove shown on another page.

BARGAIN WEEK.

Six days next week will be bargain days at J. M. Hendrix & Co.'s. Everything will be sold at a big bargain. 2t.

You can't travel with comfort without Kadok, the headache cure—3 doses 10c. tf

VACATION Pleasures increased if you have one of our Hawkeye, Premo or Cyclone Cameras. All kinds supplies. Moore Opt. Co.

The heroine in the light opera was reluctant.

"I do not like to marry a mere blacksmith," she faltered, shudderingly.

"But I shall not always be a blacksmith," whispered the brave hero.

Now her gray eyes were full of wonder.

"Then you don't expect to remain a basso?" she exclaimed, incredulously.

To be sure, stranger things than this have happened, even in light opera.—Detroit Journal.

The Benbow Sale Confirmed.

The confirmation of the sale of the property of Dr. D. W. C. Benbow came up in court this morning, the attorneys agreeing to a verdict. Judge Moore this afternoon signed an order confirming the sale. By the terms of the order the purchaser, Mr. Charles D. Benbow can take a deed to any or all the property by depositing the purchase money or filing a bond.

When we advertise bargains we mean to sell goods at prices that cannot be duplicated. We will offer our stock of Dry Goods and Shoes six days of next week at a bargain. J. M. Hendrix & Co. 2t.

Unless food is digested quickly it will ferment and irritate the stomach. After each meal take a teaspoonful of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat and will allow you to eat all you need of what you like. It never fails to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. It is pleasant to take. Howard Gardner.

25 Special Bargains ...FOR THE WEEK...

29 peices white dotted swisses, medium and small dots, 25c value, per yd..... 12 1-2
5 pieces fine fast black Batiste, silk finish, 25 cent value, per yard..... 12 1-2
10 pieces linsn crash suitings per yard..... 5 3-4
20 pieces sheer India linen, 12½-cent value, per yard..... 8
Children's fancy parasols at..... 19
The remaining stock of our ladies' white and fancy parasols at 25 per cent off marked prices.
Ladies' linen crash skirts, trimmed with white braid at..... 49
Ladies' white duck skirts at..... 75
Ladies' calico shirt waists, laundered white collars at..... 21
Ladies' white lawn shirt waists, two rows open work inserting at..... 42
Ladies percal shirt waists that sold up to 69c at..... 42
Children's white lace bonnets, 1.50 value at..... 89
10 dozen ladies and misses sun bonnets at..... 19
Ladies muslin corset covers 9 3-4
Ladies' muslin drawers..... 19
New shipment of Taffeta ribbons for neck and waist, soft lustre finish, pure silk. All desirable shades. Values 20, 25 to 39c, at 15c, 17c, 19c yard.
Number one velvet ribbons at.... 19
Ladies washable underskirts at.. 98
Ladies fancy mercerised silk underskirts, accordion plaited flounce at..... 98
Ladies summer swiss ribbed vests at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½ cents up to 39c. Each lot a bargain.
Ladies summer corsets at..... 25
Valencines laces at 1c to 25c per yard.
Another case of those pure white French organdies, 25c to 59c values..... 15
Solid colored organdies and dimties, any shade, 19c values at..... 12 1-2

D. Bendheim & Sons
230 South Elm St.
PHONE No. 216.

BATHS---BARBER SHOP
Rooms 105 and 106 S. L. & T. Building.
One elegant shower bath, three porcelain tubs. Barbers: white, J. S. Ferguson; colored, Wiley Moore, Wm. Sheppard. Best combined service in the city.

Idle Money
or funds that you are holding until you can find a proper investment may be made to yield you an income if deposited with

The People's
Greensboro, N.C. Savings Bank
Which pays 4 per cent interest, compounded every six months, on time or savings deposits.
J. W. SCOTT, President.
JAS. A. HODGIN, Treasurer.

BARGAIN - WEEK !

Next week will be Bargain Week. We will not give common every day bargains, but extraordinary—such as we give on our bargain days. Remember the sale will last the entire week, beginning next Monday. ALL SEASONABLE GOODS AS WELL AS UNSEASONABLE GOODS will be sold at a big bargain. You are expected to attend one or more of these days, for we certainly must have something in our store that you want to buy.

J. M. HENDRIX & CO.

Statement of Condition

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK.

of Greensboro, North Carolina,

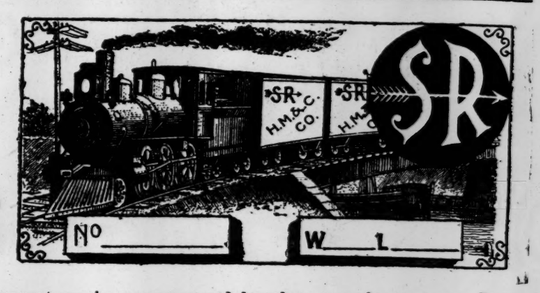
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS APRIL 26th. CONDENSED FROM REPORT TO COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:		
Loans and Discounts	$291,224.09	Capital Stock		$100,0' 0.00
Overdrafts (secured and uns'c'd)	7,179.50	Surplus and Profits, net		14,666 31
U S Bonds and Premiums	164,281.31	Circulation		50,000 00
Banking house, furn., and fixtures	8,000.00	Bills payable		60,000.00
Revenue Stamps	152.23	U S Deposits	$ 47,500.00	
Cash on hand and n banks	72,880.07	Other Deposits	271,550.89	319 050.98
Total	$543,717 20	Total		$543,717.20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

Deposits Apr l 26, 1899	$215,845.00	Deposits. April 26 h, 1900	$319 050.00
Profits " "	3,003.00	Profits " "	14,666 00

This Home Product



in overalls found at our store is guaranteed by the manufacturers. It can easily be distinguished from inferior brands by its trademark and

FULL LENGTH COATS.

Will H. Matthews & Co.

Cool Stuff for Hot Weather

Plain and plaid crash for skirts, dimities, lawns and organdies for waists, summer corsets and summer vests of all sizes and qualities. Plain, striped and checked linen for boys' suits, pants and coats. Cheviots, madras and percals for men's shirts and boys' waists. Special values in men's summer underwear at 25, 35 and 50 cents.

Thacker & Brockmann

We Fit Them All!

Have you seen our large assortment of **Summer Suits, Coats and Vests,** and **Odd Coats?** We have all sizes and can fit the **Stout, Long Stout, the Long and Slim,** and the **Regular.** Have all the best makes, Hamburgers, Strouse Bros., Fechiemer, Fishel & Co., and Schloss Bros. & Co. Everything new and uptodate.

One Price and Cash to All.

Vanstory Clothing Co.,
The Low-Price Clothiers,
Hatters and Furnishers...
236 & 238 S. Elm St. GREENSBORO, N. C.

J. W. Emerson

Has accepted a position with Mr. J. A. Byrd's barber shop, in the McAdoo House, and will be glad to see his old customers there. Mr. Byrd has added three more chairs to his shop, and is now in better shape than ever before to serve his patrons.

NOTICE.

All Merchants, Hackmen, Draymen, and all other parties doing business in the City where a License is required are hereby notified that the License must be paid on or before the 30th day of June 1900, or I will apply to the Mayor as the law directs for a warrant for the parties doing business without a License and the fine is fixed by the Charter at $20.00.

R. M. REES,
1 wk. City Tax Collector.

Part Two **GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.** Pages 9 to 12

FINANCIAL BILL DISAPPOINTING.

DOES NOT PRODUCE ELASTICITY.

How the Banks Calculated the Profits on the New Note Issue—Banks Organized Under the New Law Are Sticking to the Minimum Circulation--Experience Shows That if Our Banks Should Issue a Large Amount of Currency to Move the Crops it Would Soon be Returned to Idleness, and Then be Unprofitable—Mr. Fries' Speech on Currency Problem.

Mr. Jno. W. Fries, of Winston, read before the Bankers Association an address on "Currency Problems," which is given in full below.

The Act of Congress, passed March 14th 1900, "To define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined in the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes" was a splendid result of the efforts for sound, scientific reform in our currency and banking system on the points mentioned specifically in the title of the act; but its operation to date has been a disappointment to those who expected it to work a considerable expansion in the amount of our circulation, and no one, I think, ever claimed that it could or was intended to give much elasticty to the currency of the country as is desirable, and indeed essential to the proper transaction and development of business.

When it was recognized that this law would be passed, substantially in its final form, the new two per cent. bonds were freely offered at a premium of six to seven per cent. "when issued," and reputable brokers and dealers scattered circulars broadcast with elaborate calculations to show that the profits on purchases at such premium would be anywhere from twenty to twenty-seven per cent. Even accursory examination of these calculations showed the method by which they arrived at such a result, and it showed further that if the market shou'd fall to an infinitesimal premium, the rate per cent. of profit would become infinite—a practical absurdity. But in many instances the public press merely noted the fact that Messrs. So and So had issued a circular showing that the profits to the banks on the new note issues would be 20 to 25 per cent. and hence there was a widespread misunderstanding of the real facts, which perhaps still exists in many minds.

On March 14th, 1900, the Treasury Department issued a circular, giving the redemption value of the old 3, 4 and 5 per cent. bonds on a 2½ per cent. basis, and containing a series of calculations showing the profit on circulation secured by the new two per cent. bonds, assuming the current rate of interest to be 4 per cent., as follows:

1.437 per cent. if new 2's were bought at par.	
1.096 " " " " " " "	103,
1.031 " " " " " " "	106.

But it must be noticed that this is the maxim possible profit, and takes no account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund which must be maintained with the United States Treasurer, nor that the bank must be ready to redeem what notes may be presented at its own counter, nor that a portion of its notes may sometimes be idle. But these are points which must be considered by every prudent bank officer.

The market price of the new 2's has now declined to near 3 per cent. premium, and the current rate of interest outside the large cities may be taken at 6 per cent. and we may restate the calculation thus:

Capital Invested	$103,000.00
Par Value of Bonds	100,000.00
Circulation	100,000.00

The bank may be able to keep out only 80 per cent. of its notes, then;

RECEIPTS

Interest on circulation, 6 per cent	$ 48,000
Interest on bonds deposited $2,000	6,800

DEDUCTIONS.

Tax	400-00
Expenses	62.50
Sinking fund to liquidate prem. $22.17	514.67
Net receipts	6,225.33
Interest on capital invested six per cent.	6,130
Interest on capital 5 per cent. redemption fund $300	6,480
Loss	194,67

and still this takes no account of provision for redemption at the bank counter.

This calculation is not given as a matured estimate of what will be actual results, but merely to show what must be taken into consideration by bank officers, and in view of such considerations it is not surprising that the 50 banks organized from March 1st, to May 1st, with a capital of $3,845,000 have deposited only $1,104,550 in bonds for circulation, "showing that the banks are in most cases sticking to the minimum circulation required instead of buying bonds to the full amount of their capital."

The reasonable conclusion from all this is, that while the currency has been expanded from 90 to 100 per cent. of the required deposit of bonds as a matter of course, the banks will go slowly as to further expansion of their issues, until it is demonstrated that more than eighty per cent. of additional issues can be kept in circulation the year round. The diagrams given on pages 315 to 319 of the Monetary Commission Report show, in a striking way, that the maximum demand for note issues, under a reasonably free and elastic system is of short duration relatively to the average or the minimum demand and the inference is that if our banks should issue notes freely "to move the crops," these notes would be returned soon for redemption, and lie idle a longer time than they were used, in which case the issue, would be decidedly unprofitable. And even if our banks should want to expand and contract their issues to meet the reasonable demands for more or less currency, the old difficulty remains as to the purchase and sale of the requisite bonds. With successive expansion and contraction the market value of the available 2 per cent. bonds would likely fluctuate so as to be a material hindrance, and to the profit of none except bond brokers.

Thus it would seem that the new law, good as it is, fails utterly to give the needed elasticity to our currency.

* * * *

The plan formulated by the Monetary Commission contemplated the creation of a Bank Note Guaranty Fund, in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States, to be built up by a deposit of five per cent. on the notes issed, by the interest arising from the investment of this deposit, and by a current charge at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on amounts issued in excess of 60 per cent. and below 80 per cent. of the notes authorized, and a current charge at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on amounts issued in excess of 80 per cent up to 100 per cent. of the notes authorized.

There was nothing novel in this proposition except the introduction into Banking of the Mutual Insurance principle of mutuality which is the basis of even the strongest stock insurance companies. For in purely mutual companies the fund for the payment of losses is the sum of that year's premiums and the contingent liability of policy holders; but under this commission plan the guaranty fund would be maintained by assessments, or more likely built up by interest earned and by current charges on excess circulation; behind it would be the entire assests of the issuing banks, aggregating many times the capital of stock insurance companies; and the Treasury of the United States would be the custodian of the premiums collected for the protection of the note holders.

The plan of imposing a tax on bank note issues in excess of a certain fixed amount has been on trial in Germany since 1875 with eminently satisfactory results, and the demonstration has been complete that such a system was adequate for the needs of business in hard years like 1890-93, an equally so for the years of wonderful activity and business expansion which the German empire has enjoyed since then.

It is not pertinent here to go into an examination of the elaborate scheme of financial legislation designed to reform and consolidate the banking system of the German Empire after the Franco-Prussian war, but we will merely note that the Imperial Bank is required to furnish a statement four times a month, and if its note issues at the date of any such statement exceed a fixed amount there is a tax assessed on the excess of 5-48 of one per cent., which is practically equivalent to one week's interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. If there be an excess issue at the date of the next weekly or any subsequent statement, further taxes are assessed in the same way.

The German Imperial Bank issued

(*Continued on page eleven*)

A FORCIBLE APPEAL FOR HELP

FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Rev. Harold Turner Spoke in Greensboro Last Sunday and a Hearer Writes of the People of Whom He Talked.

To the Editor of the Telegram:

I have been interested for some time in the effort being made by the people of Transylvania county to establish a school at Brevard, N. C., for the benefit of the boys and girls in that section of the State.

This county is sparsely settled, and its educational advantages are of the poorest; and the effort the people are making to overcome these obstacles should receive the highest commendation from the people of the entire State.

I am well aware that North Carolina has been slowly but surely working her way up in an educational line, and that she can boast of a number of good schools and colleges; but the crying need of the hour is more schools, more colleges.

If the boys and girls who live in our cities, or have access to our colleges and schools, could but realize that in some of the mountainous districts of this state, where schools are unknown, live boys and girls who do not possess the first rudiment of an education, and hardly know the meaning of the word christianity, I think they would go down on their knees and thank God for the blessing of the educational advantages they are receiving.

It is a sad fact, and one the people of this state ought to do all in their power to remedy, that there are families among the mountains of North Carolina who have never seen a book in their lives, and who live a life of poverty and privation that those living in our towns and cities can never understand.

Life to some of these mountaineers means nothing more than a series of privations and hardships, joyless and sad-toned. Girls are growing up to womanhood in the darkness of ignorance and unremitting toil; what do they know of bright, careless, girlhood days, or the blessings of Christ's love and mercy? How can they have but the faintest conception of the brightness and goodness of life when they have had no one to instruct them as to its possibilities? Their existences, as a rule, are such, that they are acquainted only with life's sorrows.

It is the same with the boys; they are growing to manhood's estate minus the most essential factor in life, an education.

It is not their fault that this is so, for they have no way of knowing that life holds any more than this; and it is the imperative duty of the educated people of the State to help these classes to a higher conception of life, by building schools in their midst and sending competent teachers to instruct them.

The public-spirited citizens of Transylvania county have been doing all in their power to help this class in their section of the State. By untiring efforts they have organized a school at Brevard, and with willing hearts and hands have done all in their power to give these boys and girls the advantages of an education. They have been minus the necessary funds to build a schoolhouse for this work, and have been using an old house in the neighborhood of Brevard, but feeling the need of a building fitted for this purpose, they have been making a brave struggle to raise enough money to erect a suitable one, and they should receive the help and hearty acquiesence of every citizen of the State.

Some people may think my statement of the ignorance of some of these mountaineers is only a far-fetched fancy, and to these I will say, go and see for yourselves what their environments are. You will find the gaps between the sons and daughters of the State who have enjoyed its educational advantages, and those who have been deprived of this privilege so great as to be almost incomprehensible; and it is a condition of affairs that should not be allowed to exist.

The educated people of the State should lay the cornerstone for a great radical change in this line, by taking hold of every project set forward to establish an educational basis in these parts of the State. And it would be a good beginning to help the people of Transylvania county towards raising the necessary amount of money to build this school at Brevard.

The directors of the movement realizing their need of assistance, have sent Rev. Harold Turner, of Hot Springs, N. C., to different cities in the State to agitate this matter and interest the people. He spoke to the congregation at Centenary church Sunday morning on this subject, and pictured graphically the need of this school, and others in the mountain districts of North Carolina.

He said that this school at Brevard would cost $8,000 and $6,000 of the amount had already been subscribed. He made an appeal to the people of the church for help to raise the remaining $2,000.

It is necessary to raise the amount as soon as possible as they wish to start work on the building by August, and have it finished for the winter term of school.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the people of Greensboro will do all in their power to help this matter along.

To any one who may be interested in this, and wishing to give assistance, or desiring any further information on the subject, by addressing Mr. Turner at Hot Springs, they can receive all the information they may desire.

E. B. C.

Peripatetic Headquarters.

Charlotte Observer.

The Republican State headquarters are nominally at Greensboro this year, but they are a movable institution and are really wherever the United States District Court for the western district of the State happens to be in session—at Asheville, Statesville, Greensboro or Charlotte. This week they are at Charlotte. The renenue horde is in evidence, and caucuses and conferences are of daily and nightly accurrence. In the days of the fathers it would have been accounted a strange, a scandalous thing for the sitting of a court of justice to have as an unvarying accompaniment a political caucus which is a part of the court, but we are accustomed to strange sights under Republican administrations and nothing in this line should surprise us now. It is worthy of comment, however, that such spectacles as have been witnessed in Charlotte this week were never seen when the conduct of the Federal Court of this district was in Democratic hands.

American Discoveries at Corinth.

London Daily Mail.

The crowing piece of good fortune in the excavations which have for four years been carried on at Corinth by the American School has been attained in the week just ended.

The only fountain mentioned by Pausanias in the Agora was found, and was absolutely intact, with the bronze lions' heads from which the water once flowed still in their places in the face of a wall. The floor with holes under the spout in which the women in Old Corinth used to place their water pitchers is twenty-four and a half feet below the surface of the soil today.

In pushing into the Agora to the west of the Propylaea there appeared in great confusion parts of a large building, massive architrave blocks with their faces richly carved with various ornamentation, cornice blocks to match, and, along with them, a series of colossal statues, male and female, fortunately—and the fact is exceptional—with their heads. These were followed by some fine reliefs, both Greek and Roman, particularly a fine head of Ariadne in a state of perfect preservation, as if it had just come from the sculptor's hands.

Other buildings adjacent to the Agora have been partially or wholly laid bare, and the work is still in progress. But the crowning result of this year's work will doubtless be this fountain, the top of which is the base on which once stood the bronze Poseidon with a dolphin at his feet spouting out water.

The probability is growing that the massive architectural blocks and the colossal statues from the Propyaea, a reconstruction of which will probably be possible.

Gen. Joe Wheeler was given a great demonstration. Speeches were made by Gen. Otis, Gen. Wheeler and Dr. David J. Hill.

THE CHANGES WROUGHT BY TIME

NONE GREATER THAN NEWSPAPERS.

The Paper of Twenty-Five Years Ago and the Paper of Today—Two Bedbug Stories. The Preacher Who Offered to Lift Up His Voice for White Supremacy—Why a Republican Changed His Views on the Amendment—A Cheap Trip—Not Excursionists.

A few days ago a gentleman was speaking with the Telegram of the great changes wrought by time. "Probably in no business or profession," he said, "have greater changes taken place than in the newspaper profession. There is the most marked difference between the newspaper of even a few years ago and the paper of today. Twenty-five years ago there were only two or three struggling dailies in North Carolina, with a few weeklies published in the more important towns of the State. These were all small and of moderate circulation, though the prices charged for subscription and advertising were at least twice as great as the present day prices. In those days news was served in a primitive and condensed manner, in fact the papers paid much more attention to miscellaneous subjects of literature, history, etc., than to current news. This was made necessary in part, by the slow and limited means of transportation. Then, too, the taste of the public had not been educated by the moderu, up to-date journals.

"As an example of the manner in which what would now be considered an important and sensational item of news was treated 25 or 30 years ago, I remember that a horrible crime was committed here in Greensboro early one morning. A shoemaker, without any apparent provocation, murdered a fellow man in cold blood. The town was thrown into the greatest excitement and the affair was talked of and wondered at for weeks afterwards, but when the Greensboro Patriot came out it contained the briefest possible mention of the murder, occupying not more than five or six lines in the local news. Today an occurrence of that kind would be good for two or three columns in any live newspaper."

* * * *

Most children have a vivid imagination and are quick to make a literal application of anything told them. A Greensboro minister tells an anecdote of a little boy who was no exception to the rule. Accompanied by his mother, the little fellow went to another town to visit relatives. Now it so happened that there were no little boys in this home, and Johnnie was put in a room to sleep alone. After he had been tucked away by his mother and the light turned off, little Johnnie discovered that he was afraid to stay alone in a dark room. To reassure him, his mother told him not to be afraid, that the angels would keep him company, after which she retired to her own room. All was quietness in Johnnie's room for ten or fifteen minutes, when a shrill voice was heard crying out: "Mama! Mama! these angels are a-bitin' me!"

Grown men have often felt the presence of these same uuwelcome companions, but they have never been known to call them heavenly visitors.

* * * *

A negro preacher—one of those rare combinations of African philosophy and wit—was called out into the country a considerable distance to assist a brother minister in conducting a revival meeting. The visiting preacher was a tower of strength among the colored people, who believed him specially gifted with divine inspiration. As a result of his popularity, there was a grand rush of all the prominent members of the church to entertain the "preacher from town" in their homes, and in order to avoid any hard feeling he remained only one night at a place, spending the next at another.

Towards the close of the meeting he spent a night with a brother and sister who were particularly attentive in looking after the comfort of their guest. He slept—or tried to sleep—in the "company room," in the "loft" of the cabin, but several dozen bedbugs made the couch almost as uncomfortable for him as the place of which he had been warning unrepentent sinners. At the breakfast table the next morning the attentive sister said, as she filled a cup with black coffee and poured into it a liberal allowance of "long sweet'n-

ing','' ''Well, Brother Johnsing, how'd yer find de bed las' night?'' Not wishing to give offence, the preacher was nonplussed at first, but resorting to harmless subterfuge, he replied: ''I tell you what's a fact, Sister, that's a bed the like of which I never before saw. How I wish I had that bed in Greensboro!'' In speaking of the matter afterwards, he said: ''Of course I meant that if I had such a bed I'd burn it and then ask the good Lord to forgive me if I had ever tortured anybody by allowing them to attempt to sleep on it.''

* * * *

In an adjoining county is a minister who almost believes that, next to the Divine injunction to ''seek ye first the Kingdom of God,'' etc., it is a man's duty to be a loyal and true Democrat. Especially does he believe it incumbent upon all patriotic North Carolinians to support the party this year and he delights in telling of the beneficent results that will necessarily follow the adoption of the constitutional amendment. And he can tell of them, and point out the necessity of the adoption of the amendment, eloquently and forcibly as the average politician. So enthusiastic is he that he has offered his services as a campaign orator, in the event it should appear that there was danger of the county going Republican. In speaking of the matter the Democratic county chairman, who is a member of the minister's church, told the Telegram that he would not feel right in calling on his preacher to make speeches, since he was already exerting as much influence for the party as any other man in the county. He added: ''But, if Democratic orators should become scarce in our county, I could rely on Brother B—— to supply the deficiency.''

* * * *

A Republican from High Point was telling the other day of the circumstances that caused him to support the constitutional amendment. ''In our recent municipal election,'' said he, ''the ticket to which I threw my support received the votes of 350 white men, while only 180 white men voted the ticket that was elected. That was enough to convince me that I wanted the amendment or something else adopted to prevent the negroes from voting. I do not censure the white men who voted for the successful candidates—I presume they voted their honest convictions, but no one can convince me that it is to my interest to allow the negro to continue as a factor in politics.''

* * * *

A round trip from Greensboro to Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, Niagara Falls and Toronto for $50 sounds almost incredible, but this is what it cost a banker of this city to attend an Epworth League Convention in Toronto two years ago. In talking of the trip the other day, the gentleman said he could not explain how he got through so cheaply, for he went everywhere and saw everything with other members of the party who spent more, he only knew that his expenditures amounted to about $50. From which it may be observed that there is a great deal in knowing how to travel

* * * *

When the southbound local train arrived the other evening a passenger looked out upon the crowded platform and inquired, ''From where did all these excursionists come?'' ''We are not excursionists,'' replied a man standing near the car window. ''This is court week in Greensboro and we are members of the High Point contingent that came down to help keep the mills of justice grinding.''

Evils of Good Advice.

''Say,'' said the man with the worried look, ''do you remember giving me a lot of advice on how to conduct my love affairs about two months ago?''

''Yes,'' replied the man with the wise expression.

''Told me if I wanted to win the girl I should make love to her mother!''

''Uh-huh.''

''Said if I could get the old lady on my side all I had to do was to toddle around with a ring and say, 'when?' to the girl.''

The wise man nodded.

''Said for me to compliment the mother on her youthful appearance,'' continued the worried man, ''and give her a jolly about how sad it was that the young ladies of the present day were not to be compared with those of the past?''

''Yes. Yes. You won the girl, I suppose?''

''Yes, I did—not. The old lady has sued her husband for divorce, and me for breach of promise.''—Baltimore American.

FREE SCHOLARSHIP AT TRINITY.

Will Not be Given for Financial or Social Reasons, But for the Scholarship and Worth--Fifty of Them Value $50 to $75. Where Examinations Will be Held.

President Kilgo in his report to the Board of Trustees of Trinity College at their recent session made the following recommendation:

''I believe the time has come when your board should undertake to establish at least fifty scholarships, ranging in value from $50 to $75. These scholarships are not to be a system of free tuition to be awarded for financial and social reasons. They are scholarships, to be awarded for scholarly attainments, and will be used by only such men in whose hands they will bring the largest good. If you decide to establish them, you should fix their value, and enact such laws as will protect the college against a misuse of them. By all means the awarding of them should be in the hands of the college faculty.''

The board approved the recommendation, and referred final action to the executive committee. At a meeting of the executive committee the entire matter was considered, and fifty scholarships, varying in value from $50 to $75, were established in keeping with the idea suggested by the president's report.

The college arranged to award these scholarships under the following regulations:

The college offers each year five scholarships to members of the Freshman class, and five scholarships to members of the Sophomore class who are candidates for a degree. These scholarships will be awarded by the faculty at the close of the college year on the grounds of the applicant's character and his promise as indicated by his work in college. These scholarships will be awarded annually. Each holder of them during the Sophomore year may be reappointed to a scholarship for the Junior year, provided, the standard of excellency for which he was originally appointed is maintained.

Forty scholarships may be awarded to applicants for admission to college. A number have been placed with certain high schools whose history, courses of study and standards of work are well established. These scholarships will be awarded to applicants who are recommended by the heads of these schools as students of good character and high promise. Holders of these scholarships may be reappointed to them at the close of the Freshman and Sophomore years, provided, they maintain a high order of excellency.

A number of scholarships will be awarded for the best examination papers furnished by applicants standing examinations at such a time and in such places as shall be named by the college. Provided, that the applicant shall make a grade that will admit him to the freshman class, and that his character is well attested by responsible parties who know him. The college reserves the right to withdraw the scholarship at any time the conduct of the holder gives grounds to doubt his worthy use of it. This latter class includes twenty scholarships, and will be awarded for examinations held July 13th at the following places. Contest open to all;

Hertford, Plymouth, New Bern, Weldon, Wilson, Wilmington, Raleigh, Oxford, Fayetteville, Laurinburg, Monroe, Charlotte, Concord, Greensboro, Mt, Airy, Morganton, Asheville, Waynesville, Shelby, Statesville.

The Contrast.

''The Patterberrys are awfully careless about that old horse of theirs. They let him run all over the lawn.''

''I suppose they know he's reached the careless horse age.''

''The what?''

''The antithesis of horseless carriage.''

Times Have Changed.

''People do not indulge in transports of innocent joy as they did when the world was younger,'' said the Pessimist Boarder.

''You should bear in mind that there were no other tranaportation facilities in those days,'' said the Cheerful Idiot.

An Amended Statement.

Jack—You are the only girl——

Mabel—Come, now! You know I can't believe that.

Jack—Wait till I am through. You are the only girl who ever refused to believe that she was the only girl I ever loved.—New York Journal.

What Susie Says.

''Susie says she wouldn't marry a bald widower if he was worth a million.''

''Why not?''

''She says if she has to have a bald husband she wants to make him bald herself.''—Indianapolis Journal.

The Fair Maid Again.

''Where are you going my pretty maid?''

''I am going a golfing, sir,'' she said.

''May I go with you, my pretty maid?''

''I have sticks in plenty, sir,'' she said.

THE IMPOSSIBLE.

The Controversy Stopped Because the Other Man Was Speechless.

''Just imagine! If you were a flea you could jump 200 miles at a single jump.''

''But I am not a flea.''

''I didn't say you were, I said if you were.''

''But you implied that I might be.''

''Not at all. In estimating the relative strength of a flea as compared to man, I said that one of your size could jump 200 miles.''

''Nothing of the sort, sir. You distinctly spoke of me as a flea.''

''How absurd! I merely inferred that suppose you were a flea.''

''Do I look like a flea?''

''Why, no, sir, certainly not.''

''Have I the arms, legs, proboscis, anatomy of a flea?''

''Who said you did?''

''You did, sir!''

''I didn't!''

''You did!''

''Well, sir, I am sorry, I apologize.''

''You admit, then, that you did refer to me as a flea?''

''Why, no, I don't.''

''But you have just apologized.''

''Well, well, let it go. I said you were a flea. I apologize. I am sorry. I was wrong.''

''Good! You were wise. I am no flea, sir.''

''Of course not. Utterly removed from a flea. You couldn't be one if you tried. Impossible!''

''Impossible, sir! For me, sir? How impossible?''

''Yes, sir, exactly, sir. How could an ass be a flea, sir.''—Life.

Rounder—How did you come to get that black eye?

Bounder—Oh, looking for trouble.—Puck.

CORSET SALE . .

SPECIAL PRICES for the Entire Week

We have the most complete stock of corsets ever shown in Greensboro. The celebrated P. N. Corsets are sold exclusively by us, and embrace MANY ESSENTIAL FEATURES not found in any other corset. Bargain day prices for the entire week, beginning next Monday.

J. M. HENDRIX & CO..

GREENSBORO, N. C.

FINANCIAL BILL DISAPPOINTING

(Continued from page nine.)

excess circulation.

Once in 1881.		
Twice in 1882,		
Once in 1886.		
Three times in 1889.		
Six times in 1890, and that year paid taxes	396,827	marks.
Once in 1893, and that year pa d taxes	40,122	"
Three times in 1895, and that year paid taxes	324,041	"
Six times in 1896, and that year paid taxes	454,801	"
Nine times in 1897, and that year paid taxes	767,915	"
Sixteen times in 1898, and that year paid taxes	1,0?7,401	"

The great flexibility of the German system is shown by the statement that while the average note issues from 1898 were 34,000,000 marks under the specie reserve, the excess issue rose to 277,-000,000 on September 30th, and 282,-000,000 on December 30th, and that the difference between the maximum and minimum of notes outstanding was 604,000,000. According to traditional American ideas such extreme fluctuations would seem incomprehensible, because we have not had the volume of our currency regulated by Congress and it is impossible to have laws changed from week to week in response to the demands of business; and still we see that under the free play of the law of supply and demand the matter will regulate itself naturally and safely even to the extent of a contraction of 313 million marks from September 36th, to December 15th, followed by a rapid expansion of 318 millions in the next two weeks.

The official rate of discount at the Imperial German Bank in 1898 was 5 per cent. till January 20th, 4 per cent till February 18th, 3 per cent. till April 9th, 4 per cent. October 10th, 3 per cent. till November 9th, 5½ per cent. till November 19th, and 6 per cent. for the remainder of the year.

The average specie reserve against note issues for 1898 was 78-8 per cent.

The reason why the bank was able to keep its rate of discount at 4 and 5 per cent. from April 9th to November 9th, during which time it was payirg 5 per cent. tax on considerable issues, is that its charter allowed it to issue 293 million marks of "uncovered" note without tax. It is this 293 millions of free "uncovered" issue which makes expansion to a certain point easy in Germany, and it is the 5 per cent. tax on excess circulation which secures legitimate contraction; but it may well be asked whether a tax of 2½ per cent. on all uncovered and unsecured issues would not give a steadier market, with less variation in the rate of discount, allow business to be done under more stable conditions, and still secure the desirable elasticity.

The Reichsbank paid into the Imperial Treasury in 1898 in the shape of taxes on circulation as stated above 1,927,401 marks, and as share of the net profits, although the stock is held entirely by private persons 12,058,459 marks, a total of 13,985,860 marks.

Now can we apply all this to the banking problem of the United States?

The Imperial Bank of Germany is eminently a State institution, under control of the government and granted special privileges with a view to imperial revenue; even though the stock is all in the hands of private parties who have but a limited voice in the control; all of which is contrary to the prevalent and growing sentiment that we want our government to go out and stay out of the banking business.

And we do not want our banks to have the privileges of issuing so large a mass of notes; viz. nearly two and one-half times their capital, even though they should be fully covered by specie and selected securities. We pride ourselves on the success of the recent refunding of a large part of our national debt at 2 per cent. per annum, as showing that the United States has the best credit of any nation on earth: but still 2 per cent is a pitiably low rate of income for the investor, and the fixing of this low rate on government bonds tends to depress the rate on other good securities, and what is perhaps more important the earning capacity of capital invested in business. Unquestionably an excessively high rate of interest is not only a hardship and a burden to the borrower, but also injures the whole community by its deterrent effect on business enterprise and activity generally; but unfortunately it is very much the fashion now-a-days to speak of the exactions of capital and the wrongs of the deserving poor. We should not forget that every dollar borrowed is also a dollar lent, and that both parties to the transaction are equally entitled to consideration, and especially since the lenders, by a very large majority in numbers, are not "bloated bondholders," but the thrifty poor and the small investors.

If it were possible to compute the total number of depositors in savings banks and other financial institutions, the small investors in bonds and stocks and mortgages, I venture to say it would appear that they far outnumber the borrowers, and that the trite injunction to consider the greatest good of the greatest number would require the maintainance of the legal as well as the commercial rate of interest at not less than six per cent.

The ordinary wage earner will not forego the present pleasure of spending a dollar on the prospect of its earning 1½ or 2 cents a year—the only adequate reason why he should deny himself now is that he may accumulate a fund to be invested at such a rate as will furnish the actual neccessaries of life in sickness or old age, or as will provide for a dependent family in case of his death. I know not how many ladies and gentlemen of small means and modest wants had a competency with interest at 6 per cent., but are now in sore straits because their income is much reduced, and countless churches, hospitals, schools, and colleges equally feel the pressure of changed conditions.

But of much more importance than the relative merits of borrower as against lender is the fact that there is some correlation between the current rate of interest and the earnings of capital invested in trade, manufacturing, lands and houses. These are the fundamental interests of the country, the capital invested in them ought to earn a fair return, and ought not to suffer from the speculative competition of concerns run on borrowed capital at 2 to 3 per cent. The successful merchant, manufacturer, or farmer may and often does borrow some money and wants it as cheap as he can get it; but it is of much more importance to him that he should have a fair return on his own invested capital, than that his occasional loans should be at a low rate.

I hold that 5 to 6 per cent. per annum is a fair and reasonable rate for commercial loans; that corporations and individuals are not unreasonable in expecting this return on their capital; that when business is good and healthy it can afford to and willingly does pay this rate on short time paper; that banks ought not to be expected to lend their own capital or the money deposited with them at less than this rate; and that it is not fair to other lenders and to the men who have their own capital invested in business to place banks in a position to "bear" the money market by giving them such advantages as are proposed by the advocates of "free banking."

But we must not lose sight of the fact that the banks render valuable public service, which costs a great deal in plant and personal service and incidentals, and that they cannot afford to bear this cost unless they earn it by profit on their deposits, or on their note issues. We noted at the outset that there was not an adequate profit now on note issues, based on government bonds, to induce the majority of our banks to issue more than the required 25 per cent of their authorized notes; it is proper to note further that the country banks are not in position to command so large a line of deposits as to live well and prosper from that source; and that it is just these country banks and their customers who need more liberal provisions for their note issues. Here is where we need the freedom of flexibility secured by the German system of taxed notes, or by the insurance premium system suggested by the monetary commission. It may be that the commission plan proposes too large an issue without charge, and that the abrupt leap from 2 per cent to 6 per cent is too great.

In view of the fact that the recent act of congress has made no change in the requirement that 25 per cent of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, on which the banks will issue secured notes, the better plan would be to authorize the issue of the second 25 per cent of notes with a charge of 3 per cent annum, the third 25 per cent of notes with a charge of 4 per cent annum, the fourth 25 per cent of notes with a charge of 5 per cent per annum to be paid into the guaranty fund, and not require the deposit of an initial 5 per cent in this fund. The annual charges of 3, 4 and 5 per cent would not be repaid on the retirement of the notes on which they were paid, but would constitute a permanent fund which would soon be built up to a safe, fixed limit, and there appears to be no reason why receipts above that limit should not be turned into the United States treasury for general purposes. The authority to issue notes, not secured by bonds in amount equal to 75 per cent of the capital of the bank would give us such elasticity as is afforded by the German system, and the proposed progressive charges would tend mightily to keep the current rate of interest at 5 to 6 per cent, we would have great stability of rate with elasticity of volume, and at the same time abundant security. As is shown in the commission report a small fraction of 1 per cent would suffice to cover all losses due to years of panic and bad management combined, and in addition to the much larger charges proposed we would have the security of the bank assets, and the stockholders' liability. But I have tried to show above, by inference perhaps rather than by demonstration, that the measure of the charge which should be imposed on note issues ought not to be just what would insure the security of the notes, but rather what will best tend to make the current rate of interest fair, reasonable, uniform and stable; which will not be so low as to encourage dangerous expansion, which will be high enough to insure prompt contraction, and which will give such flexibility that the circulation will respond in volume freely and automatically to the demands of business.

It is difficult to discuss so large a subject briefly, without sacrificing clearness to brevity, but the purpose of this paper has been accomplished if I have succeeded in calling attention to the importance of safeguarding the the earning capacity of capital invested in trade, manufacturing and agriculture by maintaining a uniform, reasonable and stable rate of interest, and at the same time securing adequate security and elasticity in the currency to meet the fluctuating needs of business.

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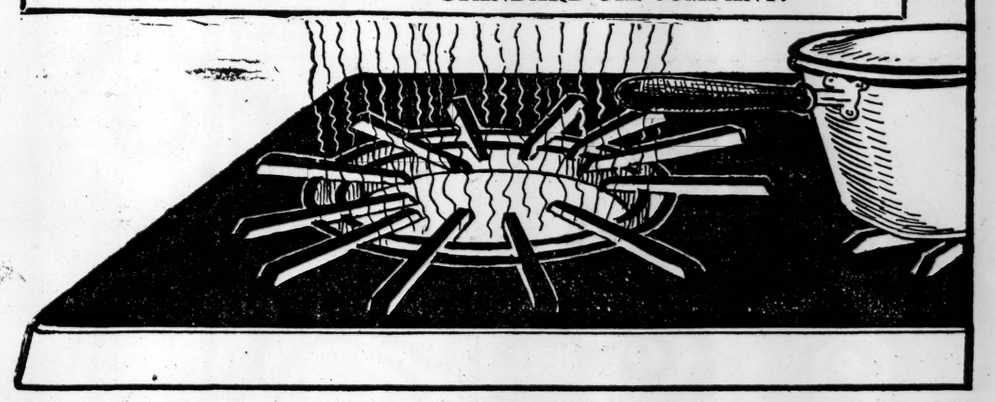

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THE NEWSPAPER MEN DRINK TATE.

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THE CUBAN HEROINE

Why, of course, I'll tell the story if you care to hear about it. Don't suppose anybody better knows the details fo the affair. The Acquackanock was attached to our blockading squadron. U. S. S. Acquackanock, according to the official register, but, in spite of high sounding title, only a mean little sea-going tugboat with a one-pounder mounted on the roof of the pilothouse. Ensign Duncan was skipper, and a better seaman or cooler headed fighter under fire, I never want to sail with.

One day we were running coastwise at half speed. None of the other blockading vessels were in sight. The part of the island which we were cruising was practically untenanted, owing to the Spanish concentration orders, and there were no fortifications that amounted to anything for twenty miles either way. With the exception of those actually engaged in navigating, our whole crew were taking it easy, snuggled in shady corners and otherwise recuperating after a night of incessant watchfulness. I happened to be lying on top of a lot of commis-

("I thank you, noble American.")

sariat stuff that occupied our after deck. From my position, which was of course a considerably elevated one, I had a pretty wide field of vision by simply turning my head in any desired direction.

"Say, Landiss," called our skipper from the shaky old deck chair on which he was reclining, "what do you make out of that bright red thing down near the edge of the water, about three points on our quarter?"

"Looks as if it might be a woman, sir," I said at a venture. "Those Cuban girls are fond of bright colors when they can get them, and perhaps it is her dress. I'll take a look through the glass."

The binoculars were good ones. Had to be for our business. I suppose I must have gazed steadily through them for five minutes at the very least. At any rate the skipper got impatient and came up alongside of me.

"You're taking long enough to see right through the island and half way across the Yucatan," he says, jokingly. "May I inquire the reason of this intentness?"

"You may, sir," I replied, handing him the glasses as I spoke; "but the best answer I can give is to let you look for yourself. "If that sight does not glue your own eyes for a dozen doctor's watches, I'm no judge of petticoat folk."

It was this way. As pretty a girl as I ever want to look at—big eyes, black hair, and face just like an angel's taken bodily out of some great painting—was standing there upon the sand beach gazing directly at us, and, at the same time, waving slowly to and fro a big red thing which turned out to be a blanket. Even at that distance I fancied that I could detect a sort of wild longing in the expression of her face. The skipper must have seen as much, if not more than I did. Anyway he took the glasses down from his eyes only long enough to order our course changed so as to head directly for the spot where she was standing, and then recommenced his inspection through the lenses until we were near enough to use the naked eye to better advantage.

"Landiss, you and I will go ashore in the small boat and see what this scarlet signal means," said the skipper; "the rest of you boys, keep your eyes peeled for treachery; and if any Spanish soldiers try to rush us, just drop a shot from our main battery where it will do the most good.

The men cheered him, and even before I got well to work sculling the boat in I heard the snap of the breech block on the little one-pounder, which said in the plainest kind of language under the sun: "Now I am all loaded and ready for business."

The skipper sat up in the bow of the skiff, which was just a little dingy such as harbor tugboats usually carry, and told me how to head her. Luckily, there was no sea on, to amount to anything, and we made the landing without getting very wet.

If that Cuban girl looked a real picture through the glasses a point blank sight at her merely improved the effect, if such a thing could be possible. Not but what she had a sort of pitifully haggard look, and besides, her skimp dress was torn to rags. But somehow, even such disadvantages could not queer her style of beauty. She might have come out a shade prettier when all togged up in ball folderols, although I doubt it. But I'll stop describing her to you, for I couldn't do the subject justice if I tried.

It was a mighty sad story she told the ensign, half in broken English and the rest to her own lingo. I picked out enough of it to size the whole thing up. Her people had been well off and she was partly educated in the states, but the rebellion came along and her brothers joined the insurgents, and the Spaniards burnt down their plantation and looted everything. The same old story so far. But this girl—— Her name was a longish one and hard to pronounce. The skipper got it down fine, but we always just called her "the Senorita." She certainly was as plucky as they make them. Her father and mother and half a dozen aunts or servants of one kind or another were all old and pretty nigh helpless; so when the reconcentration edicts went into effect they simply could not obey. So what does she do but pitch in and rig up a little hut in among the trees, and lugged them all there, and tried to provide for them. It must have been a tussle to keep out of reach of the Dons, let alone finding food for half a dozen mouths beside her own, in a country that was well nigh devastated. But she did it, somehow or other. Then came sickness to vary the routine, and her father and mother were pretty nigh dying for want of medicines. That was how she came to run the risk of signalling us.

Of course I sculled out to the ship again and brought back our medicine chest and som cans of soup and things to go with it. Meanwhile the skipper had gone along with her to the hut she had built, and so I toted the things up there myself, in a half a dozen loads or so.

Her shanty was a pretty tough looking piece of architecture, made of brush and long grass, but it served every purpose, and I don't wonder at the Dons not having sighted it on their coast patrols. The old people were in a pretty bad state. We possibly could not move the sickest ones, and the others were not a great deal better.

"As soon as one of our ships that has a doctor on board comes round I'll bring him ashore with me," said the skipper to the young lady; "meanwhile, as you say you have a little knowledge of medicine and its uses I presume you can do something with our chest."

I never did see a girl carry on so about being grateful, and "how noble we were," and all that sort of theatrical talk. But of course you must expect such from those Cubans. They're all hot-blooded creatures, and say exactly what they mean right out. But for that matter the Senorita scarcely needed to talk. Her eyes told everything. She followed us out of the hut when we went down towards the boat again.

"Is there anything more we can do for you, madam?" says the ensign, with his hat in his hand and bending forward as if he was talking to the Queen of England and not a barefooted Cuban girl with enough good looks to supply an ordinary dozen. "I should earnestly repeat my advice to you of seeking safety on board my vessel with all your companions that can be moved. I am truly sorry to say that I fear the days of your parents are already numbered."

"I thank you, noble American," replied the Senorita in her pretty lisping fashion; "but we both have sacred duties. Yours with your ships to the fight! I my people to nurse! But one thing there is you can do for me more, and every moment shall I call blessings upon the heads of my preservers. Give to me the—what call you it?—that thing." (Pointing to the revolver in his belt). "I know its good use, but not your name."

Without a word the skipper took the weapon from its belt, saw that its chambers were properly loaded and handed it to her. He was about to give her extra cartridges from his pouch, but she stopped him.

"No, no," she cried; "one shot will my purpose serve—two at most!"

Then we understood, and I imagined I heard the skipper sniffle once or twice as we went down to the beach. I'm free to acknowledge that I did as much. Pshaw!

Well, sir, the Acquackanock cruised up and down that part of the coast for a week or more. Not a day but what we managed to pass by the place where the Senorita and her field hospital hung out, and usually she would come down to the shore, where she was rather hid from landsighting, and wave that old red blanket to let us know that all went well. Of course we did not dare answer back very much for fear of having others see the signals that were not intended for them; but it made every soul on board mighty glad to see that old serape bobbing about, I can tell you. And once or twice I took the skipper ashore there again, with a lot of our duds for her to make clothes out of, and little knicknacks of food and such and he would have palavered with her by the hour if I had not made believe to see smoke out to seaward or something like that. And one time he put a ring that had belonged to his mother—I heard him tell her so—on her finger, and the last time he kissed her when I made believe not to be looking. And I don't blame either him or her for that matter. I enjoyed the war-time love making almost as much as they did. Hang me for a regular soft soap swab! Here's my blamed old eyes filling up just as if they'd been scuttled for insurance!

Well, the next day we were steaming along towards what we called the "Senorita's landing." Our pilot had got so used to being ordered to head the ship in there that he steered at an easy angle on his own account, just to save time. And so we were within niee range of the shore. I'll never know just what made me climb up on top of the pilot house alongside of our little cannon. At any rate there I happened to be, and the ammunition chest was handy. Just as we came abreast of an open piece of country I gave a careless look ashore, and then my eyes fairly bulged out of my head. I saw about half a dozen Spanish cavalry soldiers riding along in a little compact troop, and the middle fellow had a different sort of saddle cloth from the rest!

"What in blankety-blank do you mean firing off that gun without my orders, Landiss?" bellowed the skipper, coming out from his cabin at the sound of the report: "And good gracious, man, you're nothing else than a murderer. You have no right to shoot men down in cold blood like that!"

"One or two are only wounded apparently, sir, I'm sorry to say," I replied, saluting as I spoke; "but I got the chap with the scarlet blanket saddlecloth all right."

"What?" he yelled. But he knew as well as I did, poor fellow.

The look of the inside of that wretched hut was something frightful. But the Senorita had used the skipper's revolver in time to save what was more than life.—The Criterion.

A worthy citizen who attended a church on Staten Island remarked one day that there was more caste in his church than there was in Calcutta.—Nemo.

I never lie down to sleep at night without praying for the salvation of my men, and also for that of our friends overthe river.—Gen. R. E. Lee, during the Civil War.

Aroused Her Suspicion.

Nell—I'm sure George had been drinking before he called.

Belle—Why?

Nell—He looked at the clock and wanted to know if it kept rag time.—Philadelphia Record.

Ready for Anything.

"He knows how to adapt himself to circumstances."

"So he does. Although he seldom gets to one, he takes even a swell dinner as a matter of course.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Everything a Disease.

"Doctor, if microbes in food are hurtful, what makes me get so stout?"

"Oh, my dear madam, there is a flesh-producing microbe, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

Might Get His Share.

Sociologist—What are your views on the division of labor?

Weary Watkins—If you mean dividin' it all up again, I ain't in for it.

A Favorite.

Greene—What is your favorite animal?

De Witt—The one that wins when I have money on it.

What Christians Call Him.

Teacher—What is your Christian name, little boy?

Little Isaac Einstein—Sheeny Ike.—Exchange.

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A. W. Stark.

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The finest water for the cure of digestive disorders I have ever known.
Alex C. Soper.

Abbeville, S. C.
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Moss Point, Miss.
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J. H. Scarborough.

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Could not say too much in prafse of the water. J. H. Goodson, ex-mayor.

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The best investment I ever made was in getting this water. A. P. Lockhart.

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